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THE Abyssinians had retreated to the mountains at last accounts and left the Italians unmolested. Two-thirds of the Italian forces have accordingly been sent home and the remainder left to hold Mas-sowah.

THE Senate Committee on Naval Affairs at its meeting on Wednesday decided that the line officers pay bill was too important a measure to be considered by one member, and consequently took it out of the hands of Mr. Riddleberger and referred it to a sub committee, consisting of Messrs. Cameron, Butler and Hale.

STRENUOUS efforts have been made by interested parties, including the officers on board, to have the fleet of monitors which have lain so long at City Point on the James River, removed to Richmond, as being a better situation in many respects. Secretary Whitney has taken the matter under advisement, but has not, as yet, indicated his intentions.

THE bill making appropriation for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, was reported from the Senate Committee on Appropriations as it was finally passed by the House, with the exception of an amendment providing that the extra duty pay for which provision is made for certain enlisted men at the Academy shall not be allowed to any man who receives extra duty pay under existing laws or Army Regulations.

OUR London correspondent reports this week the results of the first of a series of trials of armor plates in progress at Portsmouth, Eng. Of eleven entries three were of compound plates and eight of steel plates. The Messrs. Schneider were invited, but, our correspondent reports, "evaded the competition by attaching impossible conditions" such as their rivals did not insist upon. The tests are with 6 in. guns, firing 100 lb. projectiles with an initial velocity of 2,000 feet.

RECENT casualties among officers of the Army forcibly remind us that the distinguished leaders of our armies during the War of the Rebellion are fast passing out of sight. Last week we were called upon to chronicle the retirement from active service of that gallant soldier and thorough gentleman, Major-General Alfred H. Terry. This week we have to announce the death of Generals Q. A. Gillmore and John H. King, both active participants in the war, with unblemished records for gallantry and zeal in their country's service.

THOSE officers whose protests have prevented an official publication of the dates of births of all officers of the Army will probably not be pleased to learn that an attempt will shortly be made to procure legislation requiring such publication. We understand that it is the purpose of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to move an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, when it comes over from the House, requiring that the date of birth of every officer of the Army shall be published annually in the Army Register.

A STATEMENT to Congress from the Chief of Engineers giving the names and compensation of each civil engineer employed from November 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887, shows that there were altogether em-

ployed 144, having an aggregate compensation of \$30,580 a month: one at \$350, one at \$300, eight at \$250, one at \$225, twenty-nine at \$200, four at \$180, twenty-seven at \$175; four at \$165, one at \$160; two at \$140; forty-eight at \$150; three at \$135, fourteen at \$125, three at \$120; one each at \$115, \$110, and \$90; five at \$100, and two at \$85.

THE House Committee on Military Affairs has decided to report favorably the Senate bill adding ten Army and ten Navy officers to the number authorized for college duty. Upon the recommendation of the Naval Committee an amendment was adopted providing that the proposed measure shall not repeal or interfere with the operations of the act of 1873, authorizing the assignment of twenty five Naval officers to duty at mechanical institutes. The bill as acted upon by the committee will permit the detail for college duty of fifty Army officers and thirty-five Navy officers, ten of which may be from the line.

REFERRING to the bill before Congress to revive the grade of General, the Chicago *Evening Journal* well says: "Looking back to the dark days of the rebellion, when each day's intelligence of the whereabouts of those leaders was sought in dread and anxiety, what reward would have seemed too great to the loyal people of the North to be conferred upon those who should finally lead them into the promised land? When Sheridan sent Early flying through the valley of the Shenandoah, and again when he stood triumphant at Five Forks, what suggestion of recompense would have seemed extravagant to have given fit expression to the feeling of a grateful people?"

A CURIOUS and interesting parallel between the public careers of two distinguished American soldiers is suggested by the President's approval of the bill granting a special pension of \$2,000 a year to the widows of Generals Blair and Logan. Logan was originally an ultra-Democrat, Blair an equally strong Republican. Each was a member of the Lower House of Congress, and each changed his politics, and served as a Senator—Logan as a Republican, Blair as a Democrat. Each of them entered the war as a colonel, and rose to the rank of major general of volunteers, their commissions to the latter grade bearing the same date, Nov. 29, 1862. They commanded corps in the same Army, and after the war each was an unsuccessful candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States. It was only the natural sequence of events that their widows should have been joined in the special pension bill which the President has just approved.

AMONG the many interesting facts contained in Senator Cockrell's voluminous report on the methods of business and work in the Executive Departments, is the statement of the exact figures of the total force in the employment of the Government. From this report it appears that in the Department of War there are 31,958 officers and men, civilian, commissioned and enlisted in the War Department, Army and Signal Corps. Under the same heads in the Navy and Marine Corps, 15,429; under the Post Office Department, 94,386; Department of the Interior, 9,154; Department of the Treasury, 15,228; in the Department of Justice, 1,900; Department of State, 1,345; Department of Agriculture, 2,038; total officers and employees in the several branches of the Civil Service, 112,073; total

officers and men in U. S. Army, 28,272; total officers and men in U. S. Navy, 11,402; total officers and men in Government service, 171,746.

A COMMITTEE representing the Locomotive and Boiler Works of Richmond, Va., has lately been in frequent consultation with Secretary Whitney and Engineer-in-Chief Melville, in regard to proposals for building the engines for the armored battleship *Texas* to be laid down at the Norfolk Navy-yard some time in August. These gentlemen express great confidence in their ability to compete successfully with firms at the North. The indications at present point to the adoption of Bureau designs for the powerful machinery of the *Texas*, giving opportunity for their modification in accordance with such suggestions as the Engineer-in-Chief may think it advisable to adopt. Owing to the magnitude and novelty of the undertaking it will be some time before this question of the designs to be adopted will be determined by the Department. The draftsmen of the Bureau of Steam Engineering are actively at work completing the plans and specifications for the engines and boilers of the *Monadnock* which for so many years has been awaiting completion at Mare Island, Cal. It is the intention of the Engineer-in-Chief to have these plans ready for the Secretary's action before the close of the current fiscal year so as to save the money appropriated for this object from being covered into the Treasury.

THE editors of "Harper's Weekly" are devoting much attention to Army matters; they recently published a very interesting and valuable article on our Artillery, by Major J. P. Sanger, Captain 1st Artillery, and in the issue for April 14 appears a description of the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, with two pages of illustrations by Zogbaum. Fortress Monroe is described as the paradise of our artillerists, there being found there "the biggest guns that America boasts of, and the biggest fort we own;" an "open roadstead now alive with beautiful yachts or the boats of our men-of-war's men. Belles from Richmond flirt with beaux in army blue, and evenings are devoted to music and dancing at the hotel, where the artillery uniforms are as much at home in the salon as on the ramparts. A particularly lively time for a young civilian to visit Old Point Comfort in hopes of pressing his suit with some of the fair guests of the Hygeia is," we are told, "when two or three of our ships of war have cast anchor just off the pier. Then the parlors are alive with the trim uniforms of the two Services—sea and shore—and for some utterly incomprehensible reason the girls prefer to be surrounded by the wearers thereof, and though the civilian wooer may be of the *jeunesse dorée* of his municipality, and his bank account a thing of fabulous reputation, his gold is of little account for the time being against the gold-lace of the "army and navy forever." Needless to say, however, that the glamour is but temporary. The sailor is sent to China, the soldier to Cape Disappointment, and Midas secures the prize. However much the artillerists may deplore the inferiority of our armament, they do not, it is added, "neglect constant practice with what is accorded them by the Government, and day after day they may be seen faithfully laboring to make the best of their obsolete old smooth bores or patched up rifles—all clumsy muzzle loaders; and it is touching to mark the interest displayed by the women of America in the struggles of their defenders."



## PERSONAL ITEMS.

CHAPLAIN C. M. BLAKE, U. S. A., retired, is on a visit to Washington from San Francisco.

CAPTAIN C. A. COOLIDGE, 7th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., from a fortnight's leave.

COLONEL N. B. SWEETZER, 2d U. S. Cavalry, has left Fort Walla Walla for a few weeks for the benefit of his health.

COLONEL C. J. SPRAGUE, U. S. A., retired, of San Francisco, celebrated his sixty-fifth birthday on Thursday, April 12.

COLONEL E. P. VOLLUM, U. S. A., and family were expected East this week from Texas, en route to Europe for the summer.

LIEUTENANT CLARENCE DEEMS, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Adams, R. I., visited friends at Fort Trumbull, Conn., this week.

LIEUTENANT B. H. RANDOLPH, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C., early this week, from a short leave.

GENERAL R. B. AYRES, U. S. A., arrived in New York early in the week, and is temporarily residing at Flushing, Long Island.

LIEUTENANT LEA FERGIE, 23d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Brady, visited his brother officers at Fort Mackinac, Mich., this week.

CAPTAIN G. W. EVANS, U. S. A., retired, of Luther ville, Md., who recently had an arm broken while out driving, is convalescing.

COLONEL C. S. STEWART, U. S. A., retired, residing at Cooperstown, N. Y., celebrated his 65th birthday on Wednesday, of this week, April 11.

CAPTAIN J. H. CALEY, 2d U. S. Artillery, lately of Fort Monroe, has assumed command of his battery at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La.

LIEUTENANT A. B. DYER, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Adams, R. I., visited friends in Washington this week and returns to his post in a few days.

CAPTAIN F. A. HINMAN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, who is recuperating at Hot Springs, Ark., has had his sick leave extended six months.

LIEUTENANT THOS. G. HANSON, 19th U. S. Infantry, has taken command of the Seminole Negro-Indian scouts at the camp at Nevill's Springs, Texas.

MR. HENRY S. VOLKMAR, recently elected Mayor of Milbank, Dakota, is, we believe, a relative of Colonel W. J. Volkmar, U. S. A., of General Gibbon's staff.

CAPTAIN G. E. BUSHNELL, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, after a pleasant tour of duty at Fort Freble, Me., will leave there next week for Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.

LIEUTENANT C. H. BARTHE, 12th U. S. Infantry, formerly of Fort Niagara, N. Y., and now of Fort Yates, Dakota, is expected East soon on a two months' visit.

GENERAL WILLIAM F. SMITH, will on Wednesday next, April 18, read before the United Service Club of Philadelphia a paper on "McClellan and Lee as Antagonists."

LIEUTENANT F. W. MANSFIELD, 11th U. S. Infantry, who has been on leave in the West for several weeks past, is expected soon to rejoin at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor.

COLONEL H. W. CLOSSON, whose promotion to Col. of the 4th U. S. Artillery will take place in a few days is preparing for a change of station from Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, to Fort Adams, R. I.

CAPTAIN GORDON WINSLOW, 8th U. S. Infantry, who lately left Fort Robinson, Neb., will appear in a few days before the Retiring Board at San Francisco, of which Major Gen. Howard is president.

GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., much to the satisfaction of his many friends, is almost recovered from the severe accident which befel him this winter, while stepping off the Governor's Island ferry boat.

LIEUTENANT G. A. THURSTON, 3d U. S. Artillery, lately relieved from recruiting duty, at Richmond, Va., will spend the summer, on leave, for the benefit of his health, and join at Washington Barracks, D. C., about the end of September next.

CAPTAIN G. A. GOODALE, 23d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Mackinac, Mich., is the first Regular Army officer, so far this year, detailed to inspect State troops. He will attend the encampment of Michigan troops, to be held at Mackinac Island, in July next.

CAPTAIN JAMES O. HAUGHEY, 21st U. S. Infantry, of Fort Duchesne, is a recent visitor to Omaha, to receive from Major General Crook the Nevada trophy, awarded Co. F, of the 21st, as having the highest "General Figure of Merit" for the target year 1887.

CHAPLAIN T. W. BARRY, U. S. A., seems to be doing a good work at Fort Leavenworth. The *Kansas City Times* says: "He is an indefatigable worker and is accomplishing a vast amount of good among all classes of people, who are to be congratulated for having in their midst a man who takes such deep and earnest interest in their religious welfare."

SURGEON-GENERAL JOHN MOORE, U. S. A., attended the meeting in Philadelphia last week of the Alumni Association of the Medico-Chirurgical Association. Surg.-Gen. John Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital Service, made an eloquent address, concluding as follows: "Long live Philadelphia, the birthplace of the American Constitution, the Stars and Stripes! The city hallowed by the Continental Congress! The home of Franklin, the American philosopher! Long may this great city be revered in the hearts of the medical men of this country, as the city of Morgan and Shippen, Physick and Rush, Gibson and Dewees, Hodge and Meigs, Mutter and Pancoast, Wood and Gross, and all that galaxy of distinguished men who have made American medicine famous throughout the world, while medical literature shall endure."

COLONEL GUY V. HENRY, U. S. A., now visiting in Texas, will return to Omaha towards the end of April.

LIEUTENANT G. K. SPENCER, 19th U. S. Infantry, on sick leave from Fort Clark, Texas, is at Gove City, Texas.

LIEUTENANT O. M. LISSAK, 4th U. S. Artillery, on a fortnight's leave from Fort Adams, R. I., visited friends this week at Fort Monroe, Va.

LIEUTENANT A. L. WAGNER, 6th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Wagner, were expected in Pittsburgh this week. They go to Europe for the summer.

MISS GRACE WEITZEL, daughter of the late Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, U. S. A., returned to Cincinnati a few days ago from a trip to Florida with friends.

LIEUTENANT E. B. IVES, 19th U. S. Infantry, of Fort McIntosh, Texas, is expected North in a few days for recruiting duty at David's Island, N. Y. H.

GENERAL SHERIDAN has long felt, says a despatch, that the Brigadier-Generals should be men well able to stand the wear and tear of active duty in the saddle.

The engagement of Miss Lucie, the oldest daughter of Gen. A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., to Lieut. C. B. Baker, 7th U. S. Inf., stationed at Fort Leavenworth, is announced.

CAPTAIN F. E. TROTTER, 14th U. S. Infantry, is about to relinquish a tour of recruiting duty at David's Island, N. Y. H., and will join his company at Vancouver Bks.

LIEUTENANT F. J. PATTEN, 21st U. S. Infantry, who has been visiting in New York City, will shortly go West in charge of recruits and then join his company at Fort Sidney, Neb.

COLONEL W. M. GRAHAM, 1st U. S. Artillery, presided over a General Court-martial which organized at Fort Bidwell, Cal., on Tuesday for the trial of Lieut. H. C. La Point, 2d U. S. Cav.

MAJOR G. C. SMITH, U. S. A., about to be relieved from duty in Baltimore, will spend a few months' leave in the East before taking charge of the Quartermaster's Depot at Helena, Mont.

COLONELS C. G. GILLESPIE and P. C. Hains, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Comdr. F. M. Barber, U. S. N., registered at the Glenham Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday of this week.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL SIR WILLIAM GORDON CUMMING, Royal Engineers, and Col. L. J. Oliphant, Grenadier Guards, British Army, were in New York this week quartering at the Hoffman House.

It is whispered, and on excellent authority, says the *Omaha Excelsior*, that Mr. Paul Edward Vollum, of this city, is to marry a Southern belle early in October next. Mr. Vollum is a son of Col. Vollum, Medical Department, U. S. A.

LIEUTENANT L. W. V. KENNON, A. D. C. to Gen. Crook, will supervise the drill of the Creighton Guards, of Omaha, on the occasion of the reception, April 27, by that organization to the Hon. John M. Thayer, Governor of Nebraska.

CAPTAIN PAUL ROEMER, 5th U. S. Artillery, will sail from New York April 19 on the Hamburg steamer *Rugia* to spend a leave abroad, returning in July next. During his absence his address will be No. 1 Wald street, Darmstadt, Germany.

The proceedings of the Fort DuChesne Court-martial in the cases of Capt. J. A. Olmstead and 1st Lt. M. D. Parker, 9th Cav., have passed through the hands of the reviewing authorities at the War Department and are now before the President for action.

An English seer has discovered that the numerical value of the letters of the name "Boulanger" in Greek is just 666, and prophesies that the melodramatic General is to play a leading part in affairs between this time and the Second Advent of Christ, which is to occur at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of March 5, 1896.

COLONEL JEROME BONAPARTE, now in Europe, is said to have gone abroad with the expectation of bringing with him on his return Eugenie, ex-Empress of the French, who is to make the United States her home in the future. Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte says it is true that his brother, Col. Jerome Bonaparte, has gone to Europe on private business, and that he would return June 1, but the ex-Empress was not expected to accompany him. Eugenie had talked of visiting America, but Mr. Bonaparte had never heard anything of her making America her home.

A FEW days ago two chiefs of the Chippewa Indians called on President Cleveland regarding matters affecting their tribe. Fleet Wolf and Hound-that-Bays are clean, clear-eyed Indians who talk good English. They were perfectly at ease in the presence of the President. Fleet Wolf, in fact, offered Mr. Cleveland a chew of tobacco, which he declined in a dignified way. As they stood up to depart, Hound-that-Bays asked: "Won't you give us a drink?" Mr. Cleveland was astonished, but with great presence of mind opened a cabinet and, taking out a decanter and three glasses, drank with his guests to the toast of "Here's how," uttered by the two chiefs.

A CORRESPONDENT says: "It is understood that last December Mrs. Henry, wife of Col. Guy V. Henry, wrote to Gen. Forsyth, Col., 7th Cav., on the subject of the education of young Harrington, who is at the same school with her son. Her attention had been called to him by the Rev. J. Starr Clarke, in charge of Tivoli School, as a boy of unusual intelligence, and who would reflect credit upon the Army if he could secure an education. Gen. Forsyth replied at once 'approving of plan as far as he was concerned, and he was to bring the matter before his officers at once.' Since then, till the notice of Capt. Braden's circular, nothing has been heard of the matter. It is thought the cavalry will take charge of the matter rather than to have a failure, or have to call upon other arms of the Service for assistance. \$500 a year for three or four years would, perhaps, accomplish the desired object, and its receipt enable the continuance of an education which otherwise, from lack of funds, will end in June."

Mrs. Crook, wife of Maj. Gen. Crook, U. S. A., has gone to Oakland, Md., for the benefit of her health.

A son was born at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., April 6, to the wife of Capt. J. A. Fessenden, 5th U. S. Artillery.

GENERAL A. J. PERRY, U. S. A., and family are expected to leave San Francisco soon to spend the summer in the East.

LIEUT. W. H. MILLER, 1st U. S. Cavalry, who is recuperating at Tuscaloosa, Ala., has had his sick leave extended three months.

MAJOR HENRY CARROLL, 1st U. S. Cavalry, visited friends in St. Paul early in the week, returning to Fort Assiniboine from leave.

ASST. SURG. W. C. BORDEN, U. S. A., will leave Salt Lake City in a few days for San Antonio for duty at the military post in that city.

CAPTAIN S. S. LEACH, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., after a short stay in Washington returns to Memphis, Tenn., to resume duty there in connection with the improvement of the Mississippi River.

The Adjutant-General's office is much behind in the work of completing the muster rolls of the Rebellion, and about fifty clerks from the Quartermaster General's, Surgeon General's and War Records offices have been transferred there to facilitate the conclusion of the work.

LIEUT. CHAS. A. BENNETT, 3d U. S. Artillery, was married April 4 at Lincoln, Neb., to Miss Jennie Hayden of that city, the ceremony being performed at the residence of the bride's brother. After the marriage there was a reception, and after a short visit to Ridgefield, N. J., the married couple will join at Washington Barracks, D. C., the lieutenant being at present attached to Turnbull's Light Battery.

CHAPLAIN J. D. PARKER, U. S. A., of Fort Riley, lectured a few evenings ago to a large audience at Clay Centre, Kas., on "The Prairie World with its Forest Borders." The lecture was illustrated with an oil map of the lecturer's own design, and a chart showing the rainfall for the last twenty years was also used. A unanimous vote of thanks was extended to Chaplain Parker at the close of the lecture, and wishes freely and generally expressed that he might be prevailed upon to return at some future date and deliver another one of his lectures.

MAJOR-GENERAL ALFRED TERRY, U. S. A., says a Hartford despatch of April 9, "is likely to be brought before the public for the Republican nomination for Governor. Should Gen. Terry consent to become a candidate for the nomination he would make a formidable contestant for the honor. There would be no possible doubt of his election should the convention be carried for him." We have our doubts about the consent of Gen. Terry being obtained, and, indeed, accept the entire despatch *cum grano salis*.

The nomination of Brig.-Gen. Crook to be major-general, will be received with enthusiasm, says the *Omaha Excelsior*, by his admirers in the Department of the Platte, especially Gen. Crook has been a good soldier, a good officer, and worthy the distinguished promotion. A Salt Lake City despatch of April 9 says: "Maj.-Gen. Crook is here, having arrived from Omaha Saturday night. He first heard of his promotion at Cheyenne. Every Western man acquainted with military matters is jubilant over Gen. Crook's promotion. He is here for rest and recreation merely, having many old Army friends in this region."

GENERAL B. H. GRIERSON, U. S. A., is a great favorite with the G. A. R. of New Mexico, and that body at its recent encampment at Los Vegas adopted resolutions eulogizing the General and saying: "We recognize in him that personal character and fitness acquired by long and varied experience as a soldier, that qualifies him to render valuable service to his country both in peace and in war, and we recommend him for promotion to the rank of brigadier general of the U. S. Army." The *New Mexican* says: "The resolutions but echo the sentiments of the people of Santa Fe and New Mexico, and in fact the entire Southwest, where he has made a brilliant record and many thousands of warm friends."

The death of Gen. John H. King on April 7 creates a vacancy on the limited retired list of the Army which, it is expected, will shortly be filled by the retirement of Major Asa B. Gardiner, Judge Advocate. He is now at his home in New York having returned there from Washington April 7, on which date he completed the work assigned him by the Secretary of War several months ago. There is no intimation yet as to who will be appointed Judge Advocate upon his retirement. There are good reasons for believing, however, that the prize will fall to an Army officer of recognized ability as a lawyer. It is further stated that the papers of no candidates will be considered unless he has been admitted to the Bar.

GENERAL H. R. MIZNER, U. S. A., in his recent speech at the Grand Army encampment at Cheyenne, to which we have heretofore adverted, said: "I was stationed in California when General Grant arrived upon the golden shores of the Pacific, having made the tour of the world, the recipient of ovations such as had never been accorded to man. At San Francisco he was greeted by old friends and entertained in banquet at the Palace Hotel, and you who have never participated in banquets in that city can form little conception of the regal splendor in which such affairs are conducted—even to the menu, upon silver tablets, for each guest to preserve as a souvenir of the occasion. The leader of the communistic element, Dennis Kearney, had given out that General Grant would be hanged in effigy upon the 'Sand lots,' where he was in the habit of haranguing his rabble. There were a number of gentlemen in San Francisco who had worn the Gray, who remembered Gen. Grant's magnanimity at Appomattox, and they met in council with those who had worn the Blue, and they jointly resolved that they would march, armed and equipped, to the point designated for the indignity to General Grant and there fire a national salute, and if Dennis Kearney or his gang interfered, they would blow them from the face of the earth."



THE President has appointed Henry B. Lovering U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Massachusetts, vice Gen. N. P. Banks, removed.

LIEUT. H. B. SARBON, 2d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Omaha, is a recent visitor to Fort Leavenworth, and while there was the guest of Lieut. T. H. Wilson, same regiment.

CAPT. L. H. ORLEMAN, U. S. A., supervised at Lake City, Fla., April 6, the first competitive prize drill of cadets of the Agricultural College. It was witnessed by several hundred spectators, and the remarkable proficiency exhibited by the cadets in the manual of arms was the admiration of all.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE, the great Pittsburgh iron manufacturer, is reported as saying: "We have established seven establishments and employ altogether about 12,000 men. We make about 50,000 tons of finished iron and steel per month, or three times the product of the great Krupp works of Germany."

THE Society of the Army of the Cumberland will meet in Chicago this year, Sept. 19 and 20—the anniversary of the battle of Chickamauga. Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, President of the Society, has appointed a number of Chicago veterans as members of the Local Executive Committee, who have announced their office until further notice at Room 11, No. 95 South Clark Street.

CHAPLAIN G. W. SIMPSON, U. S. A., writes a Fort McIntosh, Texas, correspondent, is doing an excellent work here. From April 1, 1887, to April 1, 1888, he has visited the post school 206 and the sick in the hospital 215 times, held 144 religious services, delivered 62 sermons and 1 lecture, and attended 3 funerals, all at the post. Delivered 28 sermons and 15 addresses, and attended 3 funerals in Laredo.

ALBERT WOLFF relates in *Figaro* this anecdote of Emperor William: "Army officers were not allowed to gamble at Baden Baden. One evening the king was visiting the tables when he noticed a subordinate in civilian dress trying his luck at trente-et-quarante. He had placed two or three louis on the table, and had won a nice little sum, when he saw the king opposite. He turned pale, trembled, and hesitated to take possession of his money. Thereupon King William approached and whispered in his ear: 'Don't be afraid; take your money, but don't do it again.'"

PROF. S. E. TILLMAN, U. S. A., of West Point, having visited New York City and registered at the Glenham, a reporter pondering over the register speculates as to whether he is of the same distinguished Southern family as a most remarkable chap—Wm. Percy Tilghman, of Washington, Melbourne, London, Paris, Vienna, Constantinople and New York. "We were boys together," says the reporter, "at a military school in New Jersey, and he even then gave evidences of his audacity, plausibility and generally adventurous disposition. He was expelled and reinstated at least three times, and was pardoned out of more scraps than anybody else." Prof. Tillman is a native of Tennessee, but he does not spell his name Tilghman.

SENATOR INGALLS, of Kansas, exclaims with Hamlet, "The times are out of joint and woe is me that I was born to set them right." In a letter to one of his admirers he says: "The Corcoran Art Gallery here is full of pictures of rebel Generals in uniform, with not a single Union commander to keep them company. The official records of the War of the Rebellion now being published, are habitually mutilated, in order to give color to events, and they now propose to destroy the manuscript, after the volumes are printed, in order that their misrepresentations may escape detection. The people of the North may awake from their indifference and their confidence too late. The Southern Confederacy is an active, organized political power, as much as it was in 1861."

THE Chicago Herald has a long story to tell of a little speculative intrigue between Gen. Boulanger and Mrs. Mackay which cost the husband of this lady and other bonanza millionaires of the Pacific \$20,000,000. Boulanger, according to this story, was an habitué of the Mackay Salon in Paris. On the strength of his supposed knowledge of the prospects of war a pool was formed to corner wheat, but the scheme miscarried and there was gloom in bonanza circles. The story goes on to say: "For the first time in many years Flood found himself without available resources, and the awful prospect of having to again set up his saloon and lunch counter burst upon him. Mackay was but little better off. It is said Mrs. Mackay has \$5,000,000 of her own, but John knew he'd never get a cent of that. The situation was indeed desperate. Miss Jennie Flood, to whom her father had given \$2,500,000 some years ago, promptly turned her whole fortune over to make good Mrs. Fair's lost bonds. Young Jim Flood, to whom a similar amount had been given by his father, having got himself into disgrace by an abominable marriage, was not disposed to be so obliging as his sister, but as the old man had his bonds under lock and key he quietly took them. Then Fair came to the further rescue, and with the \$5,000,000 cash that he put in, the Nevada bank was, though sadly battered, once more on its legs."

CAPT. A. P. COOKE, U. S. N., arrived at Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday, to take command of the receiving ship Franklin.

CAPT. G. C. WILTSE, U. S. N., arrived in New York this week to take command of the receiving ship Minnesota.

MAJOR A. S. NICHOLSON, Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps, registered at the St. James Hotel, New York City, on Monday.

THE President has approved the joint resolution to enable Paymaster J. Q. Barton, U. S. N., to accept the decoration of the "Order of the Rising Sun," conferred upon him by the Japanese Emperor.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department the present week: Capt. Wm. Whitehead, Capt. F. M. Ramsay, Lieut. Geo. W. Tyler, Comdr. Chas. D. Sigbee, Lieut. E. H. C. Leutze, Asst. Engr. J. L. Wood, Asst. Naval Constructor R. Gatewood, Lieut. Comdr. E. Longnecker, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. A. Converse and Chief Engr. Elijah Laws.

ENSIGN A. P. NIBLACK, U. S. N., of the Washington Navy-yard, has recovered from a recent attack of pleurisy.

ENSIGN GEO. P. BLOW, U. S. N., has reported at the Norfolk Navy-yard for duty on the staff of Commodore Brown.

ENSIGN G. R. SLOCUM, U. S. N., of the Coast Survey steamer *McArthur*, is a recent guest at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT JAMES A. TURNER, U. S. N., of the *Plata*, was married at San Francisco, April 4, to Miss Belle Sullivan, daughter of the Hon. Frank J. Sullivan.

MRS. SOPHIE RADFORD DE MEISSNER, a daughter of Rear Admiral Radford, U. S. N., has a readable story, illustrated by W. L. Taylor, in "Scribner's" for April. She has also in press a novel, her first elaborate effort in the realm of fiction.

THE late Dr. William Lowber, medical inspector, U. S. Navy, retired, of Philadelphia, had his will admitted to probate in the Orphan's Court of that city last week. His total estate will realize over \$100,000, of which \$74,125 is personal and about \$32,000 in real estate.

CHIEF ENGINEER WILLIAM G. BUEHLER, U. S. N., whose present residence is No. 940 Pine street, Philadelphia, was married in that city, April 4, to Miss Caroline Rogers, daughter of the late Charles H. Rogers. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. C. Sweetser, D. D.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER G. D. STRICKLAND, U. S. N., of the *Ranger*, was married at San Francisco April 10 to Miss Augustine Haraszthy, daughter of Mr. Arpad Haraszthy. The ceremony was performed at the family residence of the bride and was very quiet owing to the recent death of a relative.

COMMODORE BROWN is indefatigable in his efforts in the direction of putting in motion the valuable machinery now lying idle in the shops. This officer from a thorough familiarity with the subject of shipbuilding, can readily see advantages possessed by Norfolk for a naval construction centre.—*Norfolk Landmark*.

A RECENT despatch from Pensacola conveys the information that Lieut.-Comdr. Berry, of the *Atlanta*, was sent to the Naval Hospital soon after the vessel arrived, suffering from an attack of acute bronchitis. His many friends hope to hear of his speedy recovery. This trouble is a part of his inheritance from the *Rodgers* expedition in search of the *Jeannette*.

A PLEASANT historical flavor will attach to the wedding at Washington in June, of Naval Cadet Webster Appleton Edgar and Miss Emory, granddaughter of the late Gen. Emory. The groom is a great-grandson of Daniel Webster, and the bride is a great-great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. Mr. Edgar is a son of Mrs. Jeronie Napoleon Bonaparte by her first marriage.

It is reported that Secretary Whitney has decided to detail Paymr. J. Porter Loomis to succeed Pay Insp. Stevenson as General Storekeeper at the New York Navy yard. It is said that Rear Admiral Gherardi, in his recent interview with the Secretary, expressed a strong preference for Paymr. Loomis, and it is believed that this officer stands the best chance for selection. It is known that Paymr. Loomis is willing to accept the duty.

THE Portsmouth News, referring to the recent appointment of Medical Director John M. Browne to be Surgeon-General of the Navy, says: "During nearly the entire war he (then surgeon) was on duty on board the *Keearsarge*, and participated in the famous contest of June 19, 1864, off Cherbourg, France, resulting in the destruction of the *Alabama*. New Hampshire is indeed glad to know that one of her bravest sons is to hold so conspicuous a position in the U. S. Navy as that of Surgeon-General."

A WASHINGTON despatch says: "The fact that two chattel mortgages on the household goods of ex-Secretary of the Navy George M. Robeson were placed on record yesterday has given rise to considerable gossip in regard to his financial affairs. Mr. Robeson said frankly to-day that it was true that he owed more money than he was able to pay just now, but that he hoped he would be able to discharge all of his obligations. Most of the debts that he owed were due to banks, and he proposed to devote all his property and his energies to straightening out his affairs, so that, if his life was spared, no one would lose a penny through him."

THE officers of the *Adams* will complete their cruises as follows: Comdr. L. Kempf, Oct. 20, 1888; Lieut. W. J. Moore, June 1, 1888, (ordered home); Lieuts. W. Goodwin and J. F. Parker, Oct. 31, 1888; Lieut. (J. G.) E. D. Bostick, Oct. 31, 1888; Ensigns W. L. Burdick, Nov. 20, 1888; LeRoy M. Garrett, May 12, 1888; D. P. Menefee, July 8, 1889; Naval Cadets E. Snow and J. G. Ballinger, July 8, 1889. Mate P. C. Van Buskirk seems to have no date upon which to complete a cruise, he having been under his present orders since Feb. 29, 1884. Surg. H. C. Eekstein, May 28, 1889; P. A. Surg. A. G. Cabell, Oct. 31, 1888; Paymr. A. D. Bache, Oct. 31, 1888; Chief Engr. A. Kirby, July 20, 1890; Asst. Engrs. C. W. Dyson and W. F. Darrah, Nov. 3, 1888; 2d Lieut. J. G. McWhorter, U. S. M. C., Oct. 3, 1888.

THE U. S. S. *Mohican* was commissioned for the present cruise nearly three years ago, and as showing the mutations which have taken place in the personnel of her officers the following will be of interest: Comdr. B. F. Day will have been under his present orders three years on May 20 next. Lieut.-Comdr. J. H. Dayton will finish his cruise on the same date. Lieuts. F. M. Symonds, June 1; J. C. Cresap, June 10, and R. F. Nicholson, June 1; Ensigns John Hood, April 19, 1890; U. S. Ripley, July 21, 1890, and W. E. Safford, Feb. 10, 1890; Naval Cadet H. K. Hines will complete the two years of probation at sea on June 15 next. The cruise of Surgeon H. P. Harvey will expire Oct. 18, 1890; P. A. Surgeon H. W. Whitaker, May 31 of the present year. Paymaster Stephen Rand, May 20, 1890; Chief Engr. R. L. Harris, July 21, 1890; P. A. Engr. H. H. Cline, June 3, 1889; Asst. Engr. W. R. King, June 19, 1888; Cadet Engr. J. C. Leonard, Sept. 2, 1890; 2d Lieut. F. J. Moser, U. S. M. C., May 4, 1888.

PROFESSOR CHARLES M. MUNROE, Chemist of the U. S. Torpedo Corps, will explain in the May "Scribner" the chemical constitution and action of modern explosives as applied to the purposes of war and peace. Many of the illustrations have been made from actual objects, and show the results of important Government tests.

THE members of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club expect to have a pleasant time at their club house, 7 East 32d street, New York city, on Tuesday next, when the graduating exercises of the Navigation Class of 1888 will take place. Commodore A. C. Canfield will deliver an address, and speeches will be made or papers read by Commander Leonard Chenery, U. S. N.; ex-Commodore Robert Centre of the club; T. C. Zerega, and J. Frederic Tams. A general reunion, with the cheering accessories of music and supper, will follow the ceremonies.

THOSE readers of the JOURNAL who, having been on blockade duty off Wilmington, N. C., and consequently paid an occasional visit to Beaufort for coal and fresh provisions, will read the following paragraph, cut from a recent paper, with no little astonishment. Morehead City in those days contained, the terminus of the railroad leading to New Bern, a blacksmith shop and onewindmill for grinding corn: "The lessees of the Atlantic Hotel at Morehead City have received over 800 applications for rooms during the coming season."

CHAPLAIN EDW. KIRK RAWSON, U. S. N., a nephew of Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, was married at Philadelphia April 10 to Miss Eleanor Wade, daughter of the late Robert Wade of Eng., formerly a resident of that city. Miss Maida Wade, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Ensign H. S. Knapp, U. S. N., was best man. The ushers were Messrs. Daniel R. Randall, of Annapolis, and Prof. E. B. Wilson, of Bryn Mawr. The Rev. Chas. D. Cooper performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Lullius W. Atwood, of Providence, R. I. There was a distinguished attendance, and after the ceremony a breakfast was given at the residence of Mr. G. C. Thomas. Chaplain Rawson is at present stationed at the Naval Academy.

LAST November two classes were formed in the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club for receiving instruction in practical navigation, and placed in charge of Capt. Howard Patterson. There were 38 in the original classes, but some dropped out. The following, 20 in all, secured diplomas, scoring 92 per cent. in the examination at the end of a four months' course: A. C. Canfield, J. Frederick Tams, Robert Lenox Belknap, Henry W. Hayden, T. C. Zerega, George M. Eddy, Wm. Foulke, Jr., Chas. H. Leland, L. F. d'Oremieux, L. J. Bowry, H. W. Tyler, M. M. Howland, C. W. Wetmore, W. C. Brown, W. B. Ogden, Colgate Hoyt, A. W. Hoyt, G. P. Upham, J. F. Lovejoy, and J. N. Winslow. Many of these are yacht owners.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN H. KING, colonel, U. S. Army, an officer of distinguished record, died at Washington, D. C., April 7, after a short illness. Gen. King entered the Army from Michigan Dec. 2, 1837, as 2d lieutenant 1st U. S. Infantry, and by 1846 had attained the grade of captain, and was at Vera Cruz in 1843. When the War of the Rebellion broke out he was major of the 15th Infantry, and Nov. 29, 1862, was appointed brigadier general of volunteers. At the battle of Murfreesboro he was wounded and had his elbow dislocated by a fall from his horse. From April, 1863, until the close of the war he commanded the Regular brigade and was engaged in the battles of Chickamauga, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kennesaw Mountain, actions of Ruff's Station, Neal Dow Station, battles of Peach Tree Creek and Utoy Creek. During the Atlanta campaign he commanded a division for a month. After the war he held several important positions, and received the brevet of major general of volunteers for his gallant and meritorious services during the war; also the following brevets in the Regular Army: colonel in 1863 for gallantry at Chickamauga, brigadier general in 1865 for gallantry at Ruff's Station, and major general in 1895 for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war. In 1865 he was promoted colonel of the 9th Infantry, and was retired from active service Feb. 20, 1882, at his own request, being over sixty-two years of age. Gen. King had a spotless record, and was an officer and a gentleman of the best type. The funeral took place in Washington on Tuesday afternoon, a detail of the 3d U. S. Artillery from Washington Barracks participating, after which the remains were taken to the Arlington National Cemetery for interment. Generals Sheridan, Brice, Augur, Rucker, Wilcox, Palmer, Baird, Holabird and Graham and Colonel Royall acted as pallbearers. He leaves a widow, a son, Charles H. King, now a Cornell student, and two daughters.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR LEWIS J. WILLIAMS, U. S. N., retired, who died, April 8, at his residence, 25 West Preston street, Baltimore, joined the Navy as Assistant Surgeon Jan. 25, 1842. In 1856 he was commissioned Surgeon and during the war rendered valuable service afloat and ashore. He was promoted Medical Director Dec. 1, 1871, and was retired from active service Oct. 14, 1881. Dr. Williams was a native of Maryland and was highly esteemed in Baltimore where he has resided for several years. The funeral service took place at Baltimore on Tuesday, after which the remains were taken to Churchville, Md., for interment.

COLONEL JAMES MACKAY, whose death in Paris is



reported, was well known as one of the most active of the civilians, who in the early days of the war did so much to encourage patriotic sentiments and promote the enlistment of troops. He derived his title from his service as the colonel of the Buffalo City Guards, a regiment of ten companies, which was formed in 1837. He was the father of Steele Mackaye, known in his youth as James S. Mackay.

Mrs. HENRIETTA L. COLT, who died at Jacksonville, Fla., April 7, was the widow of Joseph S. Colt, of Albany, and the mother of the wives of Gen. A. McD. McCook and Surg. C. C. Byrne, U. S. A. The remains were taken to Palmyra, N. Y., for interment.

Mrs. TAYLOR, mother of the wives of Capt. H. M. Kendall and Lieut. E. E. Dravo, 6th U. S. Cav., died at Fort Bayard, N. M., March 29. The deceased lady was in her 60th year.

SQUIRE OWENS, a veteran of the Mexican War and the War of the Rebellion, died April 5 at his home near Parsons, Kas., aged eighty-five.

Mrs. CORNELIA M. BRISTOL, wife of Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Henry B. Bristol, died at Detroit, Mich., March 25.

#### THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

The following bills were passed by the Senate April 11: H. K. 3796, to purchase certain swords from the children of the late Gen. James Shields; S. 392, for the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill; H. R. 5639, for erection of fire-proof workshop at the Springfield National Armory; S. 1097, for erection of a monument to memory of Brig.-Gen. Wm. Lee Davidson; H. R. 1818, for construction of revenue cutter for use at Charleston, S. C.; H. R. 6894, making appropriation for support of Military Academy.

At the meeting of the Senate Military Committee on Thursday it was decided to report adversely the bills S. 1379, to increase the pay of chaplains in the Army to \$1,800 per annum, with forage for one horse; S. 1753, for relief of Lieut. E. G. Pendleton, late of the Army, and S. 1201, to restore Chaplain C. M. Blake to rank and pay.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has reported without recommendation, there being a tie vote, the bill authorizing Insp.-General Absalom Baird to accept from the President of the French Republic a diploma conferring the decoration of Commander of the National Order of the Legion of Honor. The same committee has reported favorably the House bill authorizing Commander John W. Philip, U. S. N., to accept a silver pitcher from the government of the U. S. of Colombia.

The Military Academy Appropriation Bill was passed by the Senate on Thursday in the same form as it passed the House.

Among the pension bills passed by the Senate is one giving a pension of \$25 a month to Dr. Mary E. Walker as a "first assistant surgeon, United States Army;" one giving a pension of \$600 a year to the widow of Gen. Charles P. Stone; one to increase the pension of the oldest Revolutionary pensioner on the rolls, Nancy Rains, 96 years of age, from \$8 a month to an amount not fixed, but left to the Secretary of the Interior; one giving a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Rear Admiral Nicholson; one giving a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick; one of \$100 a month to the widow of Gen. Robert Anderson; one pensioning a soldier's "foster mother;" one giving a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Brig.-Gen. Taylor; one of \$50 to the widow of Commander William Gibson; and one of \$50 per month to the widow of Medical Inspector Denby of the Navy. Altogether there were 127 pension bills passed, occupying less than an hour and a half. Sixty-five of the bills were House bills. One of the latter contained the clause, "This act shall be in force from and after its approval by the President."

Senator Evarts on Monday introduced a bill to extend the criminal jurisdiction of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States to all crimes and offenses committed upon the great lakes or any body of water connected or connecting with said lakes on board of any vessel belonging in whole or in part to the United States or any citizen thereof, with like force and effect as if the same were committed upon the high seas. The trial of all such crimes and offenses not committed within any State shall be in the district where the offender is found or into which he is first brought.

A resume of Congressional doings during the present session shows that, while few laws of interest to the Army and Navy have been added to the Statute books, there are a number of measures in an advanced stage of consideration. In addition to the two deficiency bills, each of which contained items of appropriation for the two services, the following bills are the only ones that have become laws:

For the purchase of a new site and buildings for the use of the Signal Office.

Authorizing Secretary of War to transfer certain property in Charleston, S. C., to an Academy in that city.

Authorizing Secretary of War to convey to the City of Austin, Texas, for educational purposes, the tract of land known as "Arenal Block."

Allowing Paymaster J. Q. Barton, U. S. N., to accept the decoration of the order of the "Rising Sun."

For the relief of Wm. G. Galloway, late Captain, 15th Inf.

As showing the prospects for further Army and Navy legislation, the following statement, giving the status of bills which have passed, either one or the other of the two Houses, will be found interesting at this time. Status of bills passed by the Senate and now waiting action by the House: S. 45, relief of Col. James C. Duane, U. S. A., and S. 71, relief of Rear Admiral Carter; referred to Committee on Claims. S. 119, relief of Edward A. Lieb; referred to Committee on Military Affairs. S. 131, relief of Asst. Engr. Jabez Burchard; referred to the Committee on Claims.

S. 186, to amend sec. 1225, R. S., concerning details of Army and Navy officers to State colleges; referred to and favorably acted upon by Military Committee, but not yet placed in House Calendar.

S. 250, for repair of Fort Marion, Fla.; referred to Military Committee.

S. 254, to amend article 108 of Rules and Articles of War; referred to Military Committee.

S. 354, for survey of certain historic grounds, locations, and military works; referred to Military Committee.

S. 373, to increase pensions of soldiers and sailors who have lost both hands; referred to Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 592, appropriating \$30,000 for erecting monumental column to commemorate battle of Trenton, N. J.; referred to Committee on Library.

S. 676, for sale of Fort Omaha and purchase of new site and construction of buildings thereon; referred to Military Committee.

S. 881, to regulate pay of ensigns in the Navy; referred to Naval Committee, which has already passed favorably upon a House bill of similar nature.

S. 882, relief of Pay Clerk Charles Blake, U. S. N.; to Committee on Claims.

S. 937, relief of D. L. Brainerd and others; on House Calendar, having received favorable action by Military Committee.

S. 959, relief of Robt. H. Montgomery; on House Calendar, having been reported favorably from Committee on War Claims.

S. 1008, granting right of way across Fort Pembina military reservation for railroad purposes; to Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1057, to settle and adjust claims of any State for expenses incurred by it in defense of U. S.; on House Calendar, having been reported favorably from Committee on War Claims.

S. 1173, relief of Capt. Charles Thomas, U. S. N.; to Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1226, relief of Commander John N. Quackenbush; to Naval Committee.

S. 1248, to effect rearrangement grades in Subsistence Department; referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1256, relief of soldiers and sailors who served under assumed names; to Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1302, granting right of way for railroad purposes across military reservation for Cantonment on the Uncompahgre River; to Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1370, relief of Asst. Engr. H. D. Potts; to Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1371, to restore Alfred Hedberg to the Army; passed both Houses and now in hands of the President.

S. 1423, to authorize appointment of hydrographer and assistant hydrographer, U. S. N.; to Naval Committee; will be reported favorably, but with some amendments.

S. 1473 and S. 1804, granting right of way for military purposes through Fort Hays and Fort D. A. Russell; to Military Committee.

S. 1484, to fix status of certain cadet engineers; on House Calendar, having been reported favorably from Naval Committee.

S. 1561, for completion of quarters and barracks and stables at Forts Robinson and Niobrara; to Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 2005, for sale of Fort Wallace military reservation; to Military Committee.

S. Res. 5, referring to Board of Army Officers, claim of J. B. Read.

S. Res. 65, to receive for instruction at West Point Jose Andres Urtecho of Nicaragua; to Military Committee.

H. R. 542, for relief of Major M. P. Small; referred to Military Committee.

H. R. 690, authorizing Comdr. John W. Philip, U. S. N., to accept silver pitcher from the government of the U. S. of Colombia; on Senate Calendar, having been reported favorably from Committee on Foreign Relations.

H. R. 1238, for repair of U. S. war steamship *Hartford*; referred to Naval Committee.

H. R. 1508, to relieve certain appointed or enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps from charge of desertion; to Naval Committee.

H. R. 1509, to extend pensions' act for muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of volunteer forces; to Military Committee.

H. R. 1818, for construction of revenue cutter at Charleston, S. C.; on Senate Calendar, having been reported favorably from Committee on Commerce.

H. R. 2972, to appoint and retire Alfred Pleasanton with rank and pay of colonel; referred to Military Committee.

H. R. 5736, to purchase certain swords from widow and children of the late General James Shields; on calendar, favorably reported.

H. R. 4365, for construction of an arsenal at Columbia, Tenn.; referred to Military Committee.

H. R. 5699, for erection of fire proof workshop at Springfield armory; on calendar, favorably reported.

H. R. 6106, for the relief of certain volunteer and regular soldiers of late war and war with Mexico; referred to Military Committee.

H. R. 6304, Military Academy appropriation bill; on calendar, having been reported from the Appropriations Committee.

H. R. 8800, to provide for promotion of officers of Army after 20 years' continuous service.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED—SENATE.

S. 2025, Daniel. That Section 1318 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which reads as follows, to wit: "No person who has served in any capacity in the military, naval, or civil service of the so-called Confederate States, or of either of the States in insurrection during the late rebellion, shall be appointed to any position in the Army of the United States," be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That this act shall be in force from its passage.

S. 2661, Manderson. That section six of the act approved March 1, 1857, entitled "An act to organize the Hospital Corps of the Army of the United States, to define its duty, and fix its pay," be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. That the pay of privates in the Hospital Corps shall be nineteen dollars per month, with the increase on account of length of service as is now or may hereafter be allowed by law to other enlisted men. They shall be entitled to the same allowance as a corporal of the arm of service with which on duty."

#### VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

The Vancouver Independent of April 4 says:

Lieut. S. J. Mulhall, 14th Inf., arrived from Virginia on Monday, after several months' leave. Four captains in the 14th Inf. have held commissions of that rank for over twenty years. Promotion seems awful slow sometimes.

Capt. W. S. Starring, Ord. Dept., has gone down to Fort Stevens, as a tour of inspection. A former popular officer at Vancouver Q. M. Depot, Maj. G. C. Smith, has been ordered to Helena.

Capt. E. B. Rheem, 21st Inf., well known here, is reported as in danger of being sent to the Washington Hospital for the Insane. His health has been bad for a number of years.

Lieut. C. L. Best, 1st Art., recently arrived for duty with Light Battery E, is now fairly settled down in quarters, and ready for all that the fortunes of war may bring.

The Amateur Dramatic Association will give "The Dowager" on Saturday evening, April 7. The cast will be: Lord Alfred Lindsev, Lieut. Kimball; Dowager, Mrs. Anderson; Lady Bloomer, Mrs. Hunter; Miss Beauchamp, Miss Kelly; Sir Frederick Chasmore, Capt. Warren; Edgar Beauchamp, Lieut. Martin; Servant, Lieut. Todd. The comedy of "Picking Up the Pieces" will also be given: Lord Dawlish, Lieut. Kimball; Mrs. Melton, Mrs. Hunter.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

THE visitors here are still numerous and there has been a constant succession of dinners, dances, and drives, and the added presence of several naval officers from two of the ships of the Atlantic Squadron which lie in front of the Hygeia Hotel to that of the officers of the garrison have given the maidens fair a more than usual number of devoted and uniformed cavaliers. It was a happy provision of the Government which provides that the hotel for the privilege of remaining on Government ground shall board the officers stationed at Fort Monroe for so much per head per week, and it would be very easy to trace a connection be-

tween this provision and the disproportionately large number of society maidens' names from the various northern cities, which grace the hotel register every spring.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. R. A. Brown, of Philadelphia, gave a dinner, dance, and supper to the naval officers and the young ladies at the hotel, and a cotillion of 35 couples on Thursday evening led by Lieut. Brooks, and at which both the favors and the costumes were exceptionally handsome.

Mrs. Frank, wife of Col. R. T. Frank, U. S. A., gave a delightful afternoon tea at her charming quarters in the fort Thursday afternoon, and on Friday Mr. Walter Hutchins entertained a number of friends in a favorite parlor in the hotel.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### MORE INDIANS AT FORT PICKENS!

COL. LANGDON, commanding Forts Pickens and Barrancas, reports for the information of the readers of the *Pensacola Commercial*, the arrival of another Indian at Fort Pickens. This Indian was born March 30. He is a fine, healthy boy, the son of the Apache Perico. He will be christened Frederick, in honor of the new Emperor of Germany. Mother and child are doing well.

#### REVENUE MARINE.

Capt. L. N. Stodder, commanding the revenue steamer *Dexter*, has been granted leave of absence and has taken a trip South for the benefit of his health. 1st Lieut. W. H. Roberts will be in command during the absence of the commanding officer.

It is rumored that 3d Lieut. Kennedy, a graduate of the *bark Chase*, will assume charge of, or superintendence of, a powder mill on the Pacific Coast and will soon tender his resignation in the Revenue Marine Service.

April 5.—3d Asst. Engr. Falkenstein, ordered to the *Corwin* at Astoria, Oregon.

2d Asst. Engr. D. T. Bowen, ordered to the *Dix* at Galveston, Texas.

2d Asst. Engr. M. E. Cutchin, transferred from the *Corwin* to the *Bear* at San Francisco, Cal.

2d Lieut. W. S. Howland, detached from the *Grant* and placed on waiting orders.

2d Lieut. F. M. Dunwoody, transferred from the *Corwin* to the *Bear*.

2d Lieut. H. M. Broadbent, transferred from the *Hamilton* to the *Corwin* at Astoria, Oregon.

3d Lieut. J. K. Reimburg, ordered to the *Hamilton* at Philadelphia, Pa.

The board for the examination of 3d assistant engineers for promotion, which has been in session for several weeks past at the Treasury Department, having completed the duties assigned it by the Secretary of the Treasury, has been dissolved, and the members will resume their former duties.

#### NOMINATIONS.

APRIL 12.—2d Asst. Engr. Thos. B. Brown, to be 1st assistant engineer, to fill an original vacancy.

2d Asst. Engr. Chas. F. Dyce, to be 1st assistant engineer, vice Ogden, deceased.

John B. Coyle, of Maine, to be 2d assistant engineer, vice Dyce, promoted.

Herbert W. York, of New York, to be 2d assistant engineer, vice Brown, promoted.

REAR ADMIRAL J. H. UPSHUR, U. S. N., registered at the Clarendon Hotel, New York City, on Thursday.

CHAIRMAN HAWLEY and Maj. Huxford, U. S. A., Clerk of the Senate Military Committee, accompanied the Board of Managers of Soldiers' Homes on their trip of inspection to the Home at Hampton, Va., April 12.

COLONEL DANIEL MCCLURE, Chief Paymaster, Division of the Atlantic, will be succeeded in that position in a few days by Col. Rodney Smith, whose orders from San Francisco to St. Paul have been changed to New York City.

2D LIEUT. FRANK GREENE, Signal Corps, U. S. A. and at present a member of the Board on Helicopters for the use of the Army, has made an official application to the Adjutant General for a court of inquiry, for the purpose of defining the powers of a Board of Examination on professional efficiency to arbitrarily change or modify the numerical value of such examination after its completion. Lieut. Greene asserts that in making up the record in his case, his average under the head of "meteorological predictions" was reduced by the decision of the Board of Examination, so that in place of making his record appear above the average, the result shows but a mediocre talent. In a short time this officer will be detailed temporarily for duty in the field in connection with the trials to be given the new heliograph devised by the Board of which he is a member.

THE daily papers have devoted much attention to the proceedings taken in court at Pittsburgh against Ensign Thos. W. Ryan, U. S. N., who is there as inspector of armor plates. It was sought to hold him responsible for the disappearance of a 17 year old daughter of W. J. Parsons, of Allegheny, whom he supplied with means to leave her home and go to New York where she sought theatrical employment. Mr. Ryan was held in \$10,000 bail and the young woman returned to her home, where she said: "Mr. Ryan did not join me until the Sunday after I left. He treated me well and took me to a nice, quiet boarding house. He gave me all the money he could spare, and left himself only enough to buy his ticket home. We walked out of the house together, and then he went one way and I went another. He acted like a perfect gentleman." Miss Parsons is described as a tall, good looking blonde.

THE two important vacancies which will occur in the Bureau of the Navy Department are those of the Judge Advocate General, Col. Wm. B. Remy, June 12, and the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Capt. W. S. Schley, Sept. 4. It is regarded as quite certain that Col. Remy will receive a reappointment, as Mr. Whitney, it is known, feels great confidence in this officer, and will certainly retain him if possible. Capt. Schley will also, it is asserted by those nearest the Secretary, be selected to succeed himself, but whether his repeatedly expressed desire for sea duty will receive attention from Mr. Whitney remains to be seen. The interest which Capt. Schley has uniformly shown in the rank and file of the Navy, and the methods which he has taken to increase its efficiency would seem to mark him as the proper man for the chief of the important bureau over which he has so successfully presided in the past. Secretary Whitney has, it is said, expressed more than once a desire to retain the services of Capt. Schley in the Department for another four years. And it is believed in naval circles that he will succeed.



## THE BAIRD DISTILLING APPARATUS.

AN experiment was made at the Davidson Steam Pump Works, Brooklyn, March 8, on the Baird distilling apparatus for Guano No. 2 (the Petrel).

This apparatus is what is called a complete plant, having an evaporator, aerator, condenser and filter. Steam is taken from the main boilers to heat the coils in the evaporator; clean sea water is pumped into the evaporator, on the coils, where it is boiled; the steam passing through the aerator, where it takes up sufficient air to thoroughly oxidize it; it then passes into the condenser, where it is condensed into water, and it then flows into the filter, and finally into the ship's tanks.

When such high pressures are used as are to be employed in the new cruisers and gunboats, there is a destructive distillation of the oils used to lubricate the valves and pistons of the main engines; this product would make the drinking water very unpleasant to the taste, and also unwholesome. To obviate this, the new process of Baird utilizes the high pressure (dirty) steam to vaporize clean sea water.

The evaporator is thus a substitute for a steam boiler, and though it requires a little more coal to run it, it has the great advantage of being very much smaller, lighter and cheaper than a donkey boiler of equal potential efficiency.

In the experiment made on the 8th, steam was raised in one and a half minutes from feed water of 61 degrees. With 51 pounds pressure in the coils and 17½ pounds in the evaporator, it evaporated at the rate of 900 gallons per day. As the boilers of the Petrel are to carry 135 pounds, it is clear that the evaporator will greatly exceed the 1,000 gallons per day specified.

The evaporator has four copper coils (tinned inside and out), 1 1-16 inches outside diameter, having an aggregate of 52 square feet of surface. The coils are readily accessible for scaling. The shell of the evaporator is cylindrical, is made of one plate of steel, the longitudinal seam welded and ends flanged to receive the covers; it is a marvel of lightness. A circulating chamber is placed in the centre—centrically—and the feed water is supplied, at the water level, into this chamber, by which means a proper circulation is secured.

The condenser is the size known as the Baird Special No. 2. It has a brass shell, and tinned brass coils; there is a valve at each end of each coil for isolating either coil at will. This is regarded as an important advance in engineering, as great weight is saved in addition to securing greater purity of water. Since Mr. Baird has patented the evaporator, similar machines have been produced in Europe.

## THE DEPENDENT PENSION BILL.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions April 9 took final action upon the Senate bill known as the Dependent Pension bill. Some verbal amendments were made to the first section relating to the claims of dependent parents, but none of them materially changed the effect of the section.

A substitute was adopted for the second section, which is the principal section of the bill. The substitute provides a pension for all persons who have served in the military or naval service of the United States for any period, and who have been honorably discharged and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from mental or physical disability not the result of their own vicious habits which totally disables them from the performance of manual labor, at the rate per month of one cent for every day's war service. It further provides the same pension for all persons who are sixty-two years of age or who may hereafter become sixty-two years of age for and during their natural lives.

Section 3 was amended so as to provide that when the widow of any person who has served in the war and been honorably discharged is in a condition of dependence or is suffering from any disability recognized by the general pension laws, or is sixty-two years of age, she shall be placed upon the pension roll at the rate per month of one cent for every day's war service of her husband.

The fourth section was amended so as to make the attorneys' fees for claims filed under the bill \$5 instead of \$10. The element of dependency placed in the Grand Army bill by the Senate was eliminated so that all soldiers are to be pensioned for their services equally, without regard to their financial condition and according to the per diem idea.

## TO OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

WARREN (OR WALTER) EVANS sailed from Liverpool about the latter part of 1875 in the ship called the *Charlotte Gedie* (Capt. Eunis), and landed at Charleston, U. S. A., on Feb. 6, 1876, and went to Wilmington, N. C., and remained there about nine months. He then embarked in a vessel (supposed to be English) and was away about two years, when he returned to Wilmington. He sailed again in the same vessel saying he would return; but since then I have not been able to trace him until a few days ago when I found out that four years ago he was on the U. S. frigate *Franklin* at Norfolk, but I do not know in what capacity. He is evidently serving in the U. S. Navy and it is supposed under an assumed name.

Any information about the above will be very thankfully received and any expenses will be paid by his father, ABRAHAM EVANS, 12 Quarry street, Blackburn, Lancashire.

## THE CITY TROOPS THE TOUGHEST.

CAPTAIN WM. T. HASKELL says in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch: "The Grand Army mortality which I have studied with some care shows that the death-rate of those who originally came from the country far exceeds that of the city men. It is generally supposed that a country life is conducive to health, but as far as the records of the War Department prove anything the contrary is the case. When in the Army of the Potomac I served in a regiment recruited in the city of New York. Stoddard's Vermont Brigade was in our division, and it was a remarkable fact that those stalwart mountaineers, men of large size and great muscular development, were far more subject to disease than our city boys, and died like sheep in the Chickahominy swamps, while the death-rate among the city regiments was very low comparatively. Since the close of the war, and especially during the last ten years, the

survivors of the country regiments, at least in the East, for I know nothing of the West, show a much higher mortality than the metropolitan troops, and sickness is much more frequent. I have heard from French and German officers that the same state of affairs prevails in the armies of those countries, and from all these facts I am inclined to believe that the general impression that city life is unhealthy is entirely false."

## COMMANDER M'CALLA'S REPORT.

COMMANDER B. H. M'CALLA, commanding the *Enterprise*, has made a long report to the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the strained relations at present existing between the representatives of the United States and the Moorish Government. It is dated at Tangier, March 21, and states the general situation in the following words:

Notwithstanding that the present Consul, Mr. W. Reed Lewis, has during the past year largely reduced the number of protections which it has been customary hitherto to issue from the United States Consulate, there has been a seeming unwillingness on the part of the officials in Morocco to recognize his protection of individuals on the ground, first, that under the conventions of 1863 and 1880 the Moorish Government has the actual right to pass upon the characters of or to prove the persons to whom patents of protection have been issued before such protection becomes valid; second, that under Article XVI. of the convention of 1880, the total protection which can be issued by the Consul of the United States is limited to twelve (12) in number; third, that under the convention of 1883 American citizens are not entitled to appoint native brokers or sensars unless the former actually reside in Morocco. These three pretexts have been put forward, not seriously it would seem, but with the object either to gain time or to prevent, if possible, our Consul from exercising the right to which it is apparent our Government obtains under existing conventions. Mr. Lewis denies these claims on the authority contained in the text of the two conventions of 1863 and 1880, says they are contrary to the spirit and text of the conventions, and claims that his protection must be recognized without explanation, except when affected by civil suits, offences, or crimes; but has expressed his willingness, after his protection is recognized, to give any explanation or information which can be desired by the Moorish Government as to subjects protected and to withdraw the protections when it can be shown that good cause exists for requests to that effect.

Capt. M'Calla closes his report with the following remarks:

Having in view the proposed convention to be held in Madrid, and to which delegates from the powers were invited some time ago, to consider the "rights of protection in Morocco," but which had been postponed from time to time and is now talked of for April, it may be well to state that the unsatisfactory situation may be due, in great part, to the fact that the Moorish officials and public may have been led to believe, in view of the periodic agitation which the question of protection causes in Morocco, that the right is shortly to be abolished, and that they can therefore anticipate its abolition with impunity.

Although I have no desire to pass upon the question of the equity of the "right of protection in Morocco," for and against which much can be said on either side, and although I am aware that this "right" has been grossly abused in the past, yet I am of the opinion that as the rights of the United States are clear under the conventions of 1863 and 1880, they should be upheld so long as the provisions of the conventions are not modified. Referring to the statement heretofore expressed, I desire to call your attention to the fact that the present representative of the United States, Mr. Lewis, states that he has, during the time he has been in office, reduced the number of proteges, or natives under protection, from 800 to 62, which action should entitle him to the gratitude of the Moorish officials, or at least to the same recognition given to the representatives of other powers. But from causes which will be understood by those who are familiar with the principles upon which the will of the Sultan is administered in Morocco, it may be readily imagined that such a course might produce a contrary effect.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the interests which the United States have in Morocco are likely to increase materially, and that our Government is now at a disadvantage on account of the fact that while all the other powers, parties to the convention of 1880, are represented by Ministers resident, except Sweden, which has a Consul-General, the Congress only provides for a Consul for the empire of Morocco. I am convinced that if this position, under the Department of State, could be raised to a diplomatic one we should go far toward preventing the questions which frequently arise now between our representative and the Moorish Government.

(From the New Haven Journal, April 9.)

## COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colt's Fire-Arms Company held last Monday, R. W. H. Jarvis, W. B. Franklin, Caldwell H. Colt, and Hugh Harbison were re-elected directors, but Mr. Colt was elected vice-president in place of Gen. Franklin.

The rumor that the company is not in a prosperous condition has some foundation. Certain it is that the company is not what it once was. Chartered in 1855, the works were doing the greatest business of any similar one in the country. The hundreds of workmen were kept busy day and night filling the large Government orders and later on all the great European powers sent orders for their implements of war, for the fame of the Colt's arms had spread to the ends of the earth. And then the decline came and workmen were discharged and lathes and machines lay idle. In the last few years portions of the building have been let to different concerns.

Mr. Colt sees that the company is steadily going down hill and very sensibly sets his shoulder to the wheel. He is quoted as saying that hereafter the concern will be run on a paying basis, and that for some time past the contractors only have been making money in the concern, which is very true, as the stockholders can testify. The contractors, expecting a cut down of at least 40 per cent., have cut down their machinists' wages, and there is great havoc among the employees. But it looks as if the company would once more be prosperous and the works a source of revenue to Hartford.

## INVITED TO HONOR GEN. GRANT'S MEMORY.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN has sent the following letter to Gens. James Longstreet, John B. Gordon, Simon B. Buckner, Fitzhugh Lee, William Mahone, John S. Mosby and Joseph E. Johnston:

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK, April 10, 1888.  
MY DEAR SIR: It has been determined to celebrate the birthday of General U. S. Grant (on the 27th inst.) by a banquet at Delmonico's in this city. I write to ask the pleasure of your company on that occasion. Time has developed the affectionate regard which the people of all sections entertain for the virtues of this illustrious man, and it is fitting that those of us who knew him should set the example to those who are to follow, of thus annually doing honor to his memory. I am, very truly yours,  
W. T. SHERMAN.

## THE ARMY.

## ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

APRIL 6, 1888.

## Medical Department.

Captain Joseph R. Girard, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon, with rank of Major, March 22, vice Spencer, deceased.

Ogden Rafferty, of N. J., to be Assistant Surgeon and 1st Lieutenant, March 26, vice Girard.

## First Cavalry.

1st Lieutenant Peter S. Bonus to be Captain, March 26, vice Garvey, dismissed.

2d Lieutenant Fred. S. Politz to be 1st Lieutenant, March 26, vice Bonus, promoted.

## Nineteenth Infantry.

1st Lieutenant Charles B. Hall to be Captain, March 24, vice Robinson, retired.

2d Lieutenant Francis H. French to be 1st Lieutenant, March 24, vice Hall, promoted.

## ARMY NOMINATIONS.

APRIL 10, 1888.

## Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. Cyrus B. Comstock to be Colonel, April 7, 1888, vice Gilmore, deceased.

Major Jared A. Smith to be Lieutenant Colonel, April 7, 1888, vice Comstock, promoted.

## Member of the Mississippi River Commission.

Major Oswald H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission, vice Gilmore, deceased.

G. O. 18, H. Q. A., April 10, 1888.

Publishes the act approved March 30, 1888, providing for certain of the most urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, and for other purposes.

CIR. 3, H. Q. A., A. G. O., April 9, 1888.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of March, 1888, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

## RECRUITS ASSIGNED TO REGIMENTS.

Recruits assigned to regiments from depots are dropped from the returns of the recruiting service and will be taken up on the regimental returns, those deserting while en route being accounted for with appropriate remarks.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter March 2, 1888.)

## SUPPLIES FURNISHED ENLISTED MEN TRAVELLING AS ATTENDANTS TO PRIVATE HORSES OF OFFICERS.

In case of request for payment, by the United States, of an item of charges for board furnished an enlisted man travelling as attendant of an officer's private horse, on change of station, it is held that all the expenses of the attendant, from whatever cause, other than his transportation, devolve upon the officer.—(Decision acting Sec. War, letter March 10, 1888.)

## USE OF SAWDUST AND LUMBER IN PACKING ICE.

The purchase of sawdust in packing ice and lumber for repairs of ice skids are not proper expenditures from the appropriation for the Quartermaster's Department.—(Decision acting Sec. War, March 13, 1888.)

## DISALLOWANCE BY CHIEFS OF BUREAUS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT OF UNAUTHORIZED EXPENDITURES.

Chiefs of bureaus must disallow unauthorized expenditures from appropriations for their bureaus, and if made by order of a commanding officer, charge to such commanding officer, without regard to any question of relative military rank.

The action of the Commissary General in disallowing an expenditure from the appropriation for "subsistence of the Army" when such expenditure was not authorized by law or regulations, and, as the expenditure was made by the order of a commanding officer, charging the amount to such commanding officer, was in accord with regulations, and in obeying them the Commissary General was obeying the instructions of his military superior, and would have failed in his duty had he not charged money, which was improperly paid out, as directed by the regulations. In addition to this, he was, in auditing accounts for subsistence funds disbursed, performing the duties of a Treasury official, in which no question of military rank was involved, and he would have failed in his duty, too, if he had allowed any question of rank to deter him from suspending accounts improperly paid.—(Decision Sec. War, letter March 15, 1888.)

## FORAGE FOR MOUNTED OFFICERS UNDER SUSPENSION BY SENTENCE OF A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

The decision of the Secretary of War, contained in a letter from this office of Feb. 23, 1888, to the commanding general Department of the Missouri, that a mounted officer under suspension by sentence of a general court-martial is not entitled to draw forage, is modified to read as follows: "A mounted officer suspended by sentence of a general court-martial is entitled to draw forage only when confined to the limits of his post."—(Decision, Sec. War, indorsement March 30, 1888.)

## ISSUE OF PAY ACCOUNTS PRIOR TO MATURITY.

An officer signing his pay accounts a few days before they are due and sending them to a paymaster indorsed payable to bank for the purpose of placing the amount to his credit, does not violate paragraph 2380 of the Regulations, as amended by General Orders, No. 112, Oct. 4, 1884, from this office.—(Decision Sec. War, letter March 30, 1888.)

## WITNESS FEES AND EXPENSES.

(See Circular, No. 9, A. G. O., 1883.)

When a judge advocate of a general court-martial transmits interrogatories to be answered by a witness under the provisions of the 91st Article of War, he should accompany the same by proper subpoena, in duplicate, requiring the witness to appear in person, at the proper place, and on a given date, before the officer or person before whom the deposition is to be taken. If he does not know the name of the latter it should be left blank, as well as the date of appearance, both to be filled out by the officer or person who may be directed to secure the deposition.

When the deposition has been returned to the court, together with the subpoena, then the judge advocate should prepare and sign the usual certificates of attendance and transmit them to the witness, with duplicate copies of the order convening the court. The fact of the attendance and the length of the same is to be ascertained from the deposition.—(Decision acting Judge Adv. Gen., approved by Lieut. Gen., letter March 19, 1888.)

## HOSPITAL CORPS.

The Lieutenant General Commanding the Army concurs in the opinion of the Surgeon General that it is not advisable to retransfer members of the Hospital Corps to the line under any circumstances. Those who are ignorant of their duties should be carefully instructed, and those who are delinquent should be subjected to discipline.—(Letter, March 12, 1888.)

At posts where no detail of acting hospital steward has been made the indorsement of privates of the Hospital Corps may be temporarily increased by the transfer, in the usual manner, of one private under instruction for the vacant position.—(Decision Sec. War, letter March 8, 1888.)



Whenever a man is enlisted at posts or rendezvous for the Hospital Corps, the recruiting officer should furnish the medical officer to whom the man is to report for duty with a descriptive list and account of pay and clothing.—(General decision, letter March 8, 1888.)

Privates of the Hospital Corps detailed as acting hospital stewards are discharged, on expiration of term of service, as privates of the Hospital Corps, and not as acting hospital stewards.—(Decision Sec. War, letter March 31, 1888.)

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:  
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-General.

#### STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

##### General Officers.

Major General Alfred H. Terry, having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service (S. O., April 6, H. Q. A.)

##### Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Leave for four months, to take effect about May 15, is granted Col. Alexander J. Perry, A. Q. M. G. (S. O., April 10, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, to take effect on being relieved from duty at Baltimore, Md., is granted Major Gilbert C. Smith, Q. M. (S. O., April 7, H. Q. A.)

The C. O., Fort Townsend, will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Commissary Sergt. Herman Mendel (S. O., March 26, D. Columbia.)

The Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Platte, will grant a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Commissary Sergt. Wm. D. Edwards, Fort Du Chesne, Utah Ty. (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.)

##### Pay Department.

The troops at Fort Lowell, A. T., and San Diego Barracks, Cal., will be paid on muster and pay rolls to March 31, as follows: Major G. E. Glenn, Paymr., at San Diego Barracks, Cal. Major G. R. Smith, Paymr., at Fort Lowell, A. T. (S. O., April 2, D. Ariz.)

The following assignment of paymasters is made for the payments due March 31: Major John B. Keefe, Paymr., at Fort Walla Walla. Major John C. Muhlenberg, Paymr., Vancouver Barracks (S. O., March 28, D. Columbia.)

Major John C. Muhlenberg, Paymr., Vancouver Barracks, will proceed on public business to Portland, Oregon (S. O., March 28, D. Columbia.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department are ordered: Col. Daniel McClure, asst. paymr. gen., is relieved from duty in the Div. of the Atlantic, and will proceed to his home and await orders. So much of Par. 14, S. O. 77, April 4, H. Q. A., as directs Col. Rodney Smith, asst. paymr. gen., to report for duty to the comdg. gen., Dept. of Dakota, is revoked, and he will report in person to the comdg. gen., Div. of the Atlantic, for duty as chief paymaster of that division (S. O., April 11, H. Q. A.)

##### Medical Department.

Leave of absence for one month is granted A. A. Surg. I. L. Sanderson, Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O., April 6, D. Dak.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Major Albert Hartsuff, surgeon, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O., April 11, Div. Atlantic.)

The following changes in stations and duties are ordered: Capt. George E. Bushnell, asst. surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Preble, and will report to the C. O., Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo. Ty., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Wm. Stevenson, asst. surgeon, who, on being relieved, will report to the C. O., Fort Verde, Ariz. Ty., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Edgar A. Mearns, asst. surgeon, who, on being relieved, will report to the C. O., Fort Snelling, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Wm. L. Kneidler, asst. surgeon, who will report to the Supt. Military Academy, West Point, for duty. 1st Lieut. Wm. C. Borden, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Douglas, Utah Ty., and will report to C. O., San Antonio, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Guy L. Edie, asst. surg., who, on being relieved, will report to the C. O., Fort Douglas, for duty (S. O., April 6, H. Q. A.)

The C. O., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., will issue a furlough for three months to Private August Lovis, Hospl. Corps. (S. O. 71, April 6, Div. Atlantic.)

Priv. Willard Reiden, Hospl. Corps, Willet's Point, is detailed as acting Hospl. Steward (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Steward Wm. Hamberg will be relieved from duty at Fort Sill, and will report to the attending surgeon, Washington, D. C., for duty (S. O., April 11, H. Q. A.)

##### Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

A Board composed of Col. Thos. L. Casey, Col. Henry L. Abbot, and Lieut. Col. Cyrus B. Comstock, all of the Corps of Engineers, is constituted to meet in New York City, for the examination of the following officers of the Corps of Engineers, for promotion: Capt. Charles E. L. Davis, 1st Lieut. George McC. Derby, and 2d Lieut. Wm. L. Gilbert (S. O., April 12, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. George L. Gillespie, C. E., will proceed to Marblehead, Mass., and mark the boundaries of the military reservation of Fort Sewall with suitable monuments (S. O., April 10, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. George McC. Derby, C. E., is reassigned to the duties from which he was temporarily relieved by Lieut. James C. Sanford, C. E. (S. O. 16, April 10, C. E.)

So much of Par. 1, S. O. 60, March 14, as relates to Capt. Charles F. Powell, C. E., is amended to direct that, upon being relieved by Major Thomas H. Hanbury, C. E., he take station at St. Louis, relieving 1st Lieut. James L. Lusk, C. E., of his present duties, and reporting by letter to Lieut. Col. Cyrus B. Comstock, C. E., of the Mississippi River Commission, for duty under the commission. Lieut. Lusk, upon being relieved by Capt. Powell, will take station in Washington, D. C., reporting to Major Charles W. Raymond, C. E., Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, for duty under his immediate orders. Capt. Smith S. Leach is relieved from duty under the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and will take station at Memphis, Tenn., relieving Capt. Wm. T. Rossell, C. E., of the duties temporarily under his

charge in connection with the improvement of the Mississippi River, first and second districts (S. O., April 9, H. Q. A.)

Leave for six months, to take effect, June 20, is granted Major Wm. A. Jones, C. E. (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Eugene Griffin, C. E., is assigned to temporary duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers (S. O. 4, March 20, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. Peter C. Hains, C. E., is assigned to the supervision of the modifications of the wharf known as the Light House Wharf at Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 17, March 20, C. E.)

Capt. Wm. S. Starring, Chief Ordnance Officer, will proceed on public business to Fort Stevens (S. O. 32, March 26, D. Columbia.)

Capt. David A. Lyle will proceed from Boston to Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, on public business (S. O., April 11, H. Q. A.)

Ordnance Sergt. Bernard Daly, U. S. A., is placed on the retired list on his own application (S. O., April 12, H. Q. A.)

##### Signal Corps.

Sergt. Allen Buell, Sig. Corps, will proceed to Houston, Huntsville, Longview, Tyler, Corsicana, Dallas, Weatherford, Waco, Belton, Hearne and Breham, Texas, and carry out special instructions (S. O. 26, April 5, Sig. Office.)

#### THE LINE.

**Changes of Stations of Troops and Field Officers.**  
Ordered, as reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending April 7, 1888:

##### TROOPS.

Co. F, 9th Inf., to Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

Co. B, 10th Inf., to San Carlos, Ariz.

Co. H, 10th Inf., to Fort Union, N. M.

Hdqs. 24th Inf., to Fort Supply, Ind. T.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

##### 1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G., and K, Ft. Custer, Mont. A, Ft. Magnums, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.; C and L, Ft. Buford, D. T.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. William H. Miller is extended three months on account of sickness (S. O., April 10, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Jerry B. Machle, Troop K (S. O. 30, April 9, Div. M.)

##### 2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdqs., B. E. F. G., and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

Col. Nelson B. Sweetzer will inspect subsistence stores at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., for which 1st Lieut. F. W. Kingsbury, A. C. S., is accountable (S. O. 32, March 26, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted Col. Nelson B. Sweetzer, Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 33, March 28, D. Columbia.)

A G. C.-M. will meet at Fort Bidwell, Cal., April 10, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Henry C. La Point (S. O. 19, March 30, D. Cal.)

##### 3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., A, C, E, F, and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, G, and L, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.

##### 4th Cavalry, Colonel E. Compton.

Hdqs., D, F, H, J, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, E, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

The following promotion is announced: Harry C. Benson, from 2d Lieutenant Troop D, to 1st Lieutenant Troop M, to date March 4, 1888, vice McDonald, resigned (S. O. 35, April 2, D. Ariz.)

##### 5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs., B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Millott, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. H. De H. Walte, Fort Reno, I. T., is extended twenty days (S. O. 36, March 30, Dept. M.)

##### 6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A, C, and H, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

##### 8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., A, C, D, F, and H, Ft. Davis, Tex.; K, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; G, Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.; I, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; L, B, and M, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Pvt. James Truesdles, Troop K, Camp Del Rio, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., April 6, H. Q. A.)

##### 2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqs., G, and L, Ft. Francis Bks., Fla.; A\* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F\*, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Jackson Bks., La.

##### \* Light battery.

The C. O., Little Rock Barracks will issue a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Sergt. Francis Schmid, Bat. E (S. O. 75, April 12, Div. A.)

##### 3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A, C\*, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F\*, San Antonio, Tex.

##### \* Light battery.

Capt. Lewis Smith will inspect C, C. and G. E. at the recruiting rendezvous, Washington, D. C., for which Capt. Douglas M. Scott, 1st Inf., recruiting officer, is responsible (S. O., April 9, H. Q. A.)

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish transportation for seventy-six shell for 15-inch gun from Fort Delaware, Del., to 1st Lieut. Henry B. Osgood, Acting Ordnance Officer, Artillery School, Fort Monroe (S. O. 74, April 11, Div. A.)

##### 4th Artillery, Colonel Clement L. Best.

Hdqs., B\*, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; I and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

##### \* Light battery.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Alexander B. Dyer, Fort Adams, is extended seven days (S. O. 73, April 9, Div. A.)

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Ormond

M. Lissak, Fort Adams, is extended seven days (S. O. 73, April 9, Div. A.)

##### 5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqs., E, F\*, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D\*, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

##### \* Light battery.

Corpl. T. J. A. Jakel, Bat. M, Fort Schuyler, will proceed to Governor's Island and report for temporary duty (S. O. 71, April 6, Div. A.)

##### 3rd Infantry, Colonel Edward C. Mason.

Hdqs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, N. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

##### 4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Capt. William H. Powell will inspect one pack mule at Boise Barracks, for which 2d Lieut. R. E. L. Michle, 2d Cav., A. A. Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 33, March 28, D. Columbia.)

##### 6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, E, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; F and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Corpl. James P. Kelly has been promoted sergeant and Pvt. Jacob Jensen corporal in Co. E.

##### 7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., B, D, E, and F, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. George W. Melver, Fort Laramie (S. O. 30, April 9, Div. M.)

##### 9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; C, Ft. Apache, A. T.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G, Ft. Bowie, A. T.

##### 10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., C, F, H, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.; B, San Carlos, A. T.

2d Lieut. A. W. Brewster is appointed recruiting officer at San Carlos, A. T., and will take charge of all property and papers pertaining to the recruiting service at that post, relieving 1st Lieut. Frederick Woolley (S. O. 34, March 29, D. Ariz.)

Pvt. William Young, Co. F, Fort Union, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., April 6, H. Q. A.)

##### 11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs., A, D, G, H, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B, Fort Wood, N. Y.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

Pvt. Thomas F. Vanstam, Co. K, Fort Niagara, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., April 6, H. Q. A.)

##### 12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., E, G, H, and I, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A, B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Charles H. Barth, Fort Yates, Dak. (S. O. 29, April 7, Div. M.)

##### 13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Leave for three months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. William M. Waterbury (S. O., April 9, H. Q. A.)

##### 14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. Frederick E. Trotter will be relieved from duty on the recruiting service and will proceed to join his company (S. O., April 7, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Frederick E. Trotter is relieved as a member of the G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O., April 9, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Thomas F. Tobey is ordered before the Army Retiring Board at New York for examination (S. O., April 12, H. Q. A.)

##### 15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

The following promotion is announced: 2d Lieut. Will T. May, Co. F, to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. B, Feb. 27, 1888, vice Chapin, promoted (S. O. 27, March 31, D. Dak.)

The C. O., Fort Randall, D. T., will grant a furlough for one month to 1st Sergt. Nicholas Finnigan, Co. D (S. O. 27, March 31, D. Dak.)

##### 16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs., B, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, F, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

Leave for one month, to take effect about May 15, is granted Capt. William H. Clapp, Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 30, April 7, D. Tex.)

##### 17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizner.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

##### 19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs., San Antonio, Tex.; A, B, C, F, G, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.

1st Lieut. Edward B. Ives will repair to New York City and report to the Supt. Recruiting Service for temporary duty at David's Island, N. Y. (S. O., April 7, H. Q. A.)

##### 20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Macinnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

##### 21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah.)

1st Lieut. Francis J. Patten, now on leave in New York City, will report to the Supt. Recruiting Service to conduct recruits to the Dept. of Platte. On the completion of this duty he will join his company (S. O., April 9, H. Q. A.)

##### 22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqs., C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Lieut.-Col. J. S. Conrad, Fort Lyon, will proceed to Fort Lewis, Colo., and assume command of that post. Upon the arrival of Lieut.-Col. Conrad at Fort Lewis, Col. P. T. Swaine, with the Hdqs. and



Band, will proceed to Fort Lyon, Colo., and take station (S. O. 36, March 30, Dept. M.)

### 23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., F. G. H. and I. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich. The following, stationed at Fort Wayne, are detailed additional members of the G. C. M. at Fort Mackinac: Capt. George M. Randall and 1st Lieut. Frederick L. Dodge and Orlando L. Wieting (S. O. 74, April 11, Div. A.)

### 24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; Band F, Ft. Elliott, Tex. The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. W. H. W. James, Fort Reno, I. T., is extended seven days (S. O. 36, March 30, Dept. M.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers U. S. A. recorded in the A.-G. O. during week ending April 7, 1888.

#### RETIREMENTS.

Major-General Alfred H. Terry, April 5, 1888 (section 1251, Revised Statutes). Captain David Schooley, 25th Infantry, April 1, 1888 (act June 30, 1882).

#### CASUALTIES.

Colonel Quincy A. Gillmore, Corps of Engineers, died April 7, 1888, at Brooklyn, New York. Colonel John H. King (retired), died April 7, 1888, at Washington, District of Columbia.

#### Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Bidwell, Cal., April 10, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Henry C. La Point, 2d Cav. Detail: Lieut.-Col. William M. Graham, 1st Art.; Major Edward Moore, 1st Inf.; Capt. Junius W. MacMurray and John W. Dillenback, 1st Art.; Capt. Gustavus C. Donne, 2d Cav.; Capt. Matthew Markland, 1st Inf.; Capt. Abner H. Merrill, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Louis P. Brant, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. James E. Runcie, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. James S. Pettit, 1st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 19, March 30, D. Cal.)

At Fort Buford, D. T., April 12. Detail: Capt. Edward W. Whittemore, 15th Inf.; Capt. Henry Warner, 1st Cav.; Capt. Wilson T. Hartz and David R. Burnham, 1st Lieut. George K. McGunagle, Adj., and James A. Maney, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George W. Goode, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. John Cotter and Marcus Maxwell, 15th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Blanton C. Welsh, 15th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 23, April 5, D. Dak.)

At Fort Trumbull, Conn., April 11. Detail: Lieut.-Col. John Mendelbaum, Capt. John Egan and Eugene A. Bancroft, 1st Lieut. William Everett and Clarence Deems, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Walter Howe, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 72, April 7, Div. A.)

At Fort McHenry, Md., April 11. Detail: Capt. George F. Barstow and Edward C. Knower, 1st Lieut. James O'Hara, Christopher W. Harrold, Charles Selmer, and Wilbur Lovelidge, and 2d Lieut. John K. Cree, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. George O. Squier, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 73, April 8, Div. A.)

At Washington Barracks, D. C., April 12. Detail: Capt. John G. Turnbull and John F. Mount, 1st Lieut. Charles Humphreys, Sedgwick Pratt, and John D. C. Hoskins, 2d Lieut. John D. Barrette and Edgar Russell, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. Ramsay O. Potts, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 73, April 9, Div. A.)

At Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., April 16. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Edward G. Bush and Capt. Leon A. Mattie, 11th Inf.; Capt. William O. Owen, Jr., Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Ralph W. Hoyt and Richard M. Blatchford, 11th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Arthur Johnson, 11th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 73, April 12, Div. A.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., April 10. Detail: Capt. Edward Field, John W. Roder, and William Ennis, 1st Lieut. Charles A. L. Totten and Walter S. Alexander, 2d Lieut. Charles L. Cortwell and George W. Gatehell, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. Wirt Robinson, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 73, April 12, Div. A.)

Capt. Robert G. Heine, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Allyn Capron, 1st Art., are detailed members of the G. C. M. appointed by S. O. 10, D. Cal., and Capt. John W. Dillenback, 1st Art., and Capt. Matthew Markland, 1st Inf., are relieved from duty as members thereof (S. O. 20, April 2, D. Cal.)

#### Army Boards.

With a view to the removal of any unsanitary condition connected with the unoccupied habitations on this military reservation, the following Boards of Medical Officers will make a thorough inspection of all out-houses and quarters not occupied by officers in the Post, Dept. Hdqrs. grounds and grounds of the Military Prison. Details: For Dept. Hdqrs. Grounds—Col. Charles Page, Asst. Surg.-Gen.; 1st Lieut. W. D. McCaw and N. S. Jarvis, Asst. Surgs. For Military Prison Grounds—Major J. P. Wright, Surg.; 1st Lieut. W. D. McCaw and N. S. Jarvis, Asst. Surgs. For the Post Grounds—Major A. A. Woodhull, Surg.; 1st Lieut. W. D. McCaw and N. S. Jarvis, Asst. Surgs. Each Board will make such recommendations as are necessary to reduce overcrowding in any tenement now occupied, or for the removal or the tearing down of buildings which from want of drainage or other causes are likely, by being occupied, to breed disease or propagate contagion (S. O. 37, March 31, Dept. M.)

A Board of Survey to consist of Col. David L. Magruder, Surg.; Major John V. Furey, Q. M., and 1st Lieut. Hugh L. Scott, 7th Cav., will assemble at the recruiting rendezvous, 125 Market street, Camden, N. J., April 14, to fix the responsibility for loss of certain public property, for which 1st Lieut. Charles H. Heyl, 2d Inf., recruiting officer, is accountable (S. O. April 10, H. Q. A.)

The Army Boarding Board convened in Washington by War Department order dated April 2, 1888, is dissolved (S. O. April 7, H. Q. A.)

**Bench Reloading Tools.**—Instructions for the adjustment, operation and care of the Bench Tools for reloading small arm cartridges; embracing the more important directions to be observed in the process of reloading, contained in Ordnance Notes Nos. 114, 231 and 322. Extract—... Never reload except under the supervision of a competent officer. ... Clean shells both inside and outside soon after firing and preserve from dirt or injury, all reserved for reloading. Inspect all shells after cleaning and reserve for reloading only those showing no defect or injury. Reject all that show a crease or line partly or wholly around the shell near its base. ... The tools, especially dies, spindles, etc., should be kept very clean, and used with intelligent care for their preservation and endurance. Never scour or polish them with any gritty substance.

#### DEPARTMENT NEWS.

##### Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

A recent despatch from Matamoros says: "A strong effort is being made to secure the removal of Gen. Eulaho Vela, in command here, and replace on this frontier some partisan of the State party, among whom is Col. Villareal, commander of the 4th Infantry, who is extremely unpopular with the people, being a Texan by birth and also an officer

whose relations with the American side of the river are exceedingly bad, who is a desperate American hater. The frontier has not been so quiet and safe since the Texan revolution as now, and the return to power of men who so long protected a contrary order of things is much to be deplored."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT MCINTOSH, TEX.

APRIL 4, 1888.

OUR post is looking very attractive at this time. The trees are out in full foliage, the grass green and flowers blooming. I suppose the parade has never looked so well as now. It is entirely covered with grass. Many places that were previously bare and the numerous paths across it have been planted with clumps of grass, and the rains during the winter have had a tendency to bring out new grass. It has been found necessary to bring into use a two-horse mower. This is supposed to be the first mower ever used in this section. Quite a number of important improvements have been made of late. Among the rest are a large granary and cavalry stables; also curbing is being put on either side of the drive around the entire parade ground. This gives the road a distinctive and symmetrical appearance. There have also been planted 175 trees around the grounds. This already adds very much to the appearance of the post, but in a year or two it will add great beauty thereto. In view of the great amount of grass and the sprinkler, which performs its good work two or three times a day, the amount of dust is greatly diminished.

Inspector General Heyl has just been here on a regular inspection tour. He has gone from here to Forts Ringgold and Brown.

Religious services were held twice a week by the post chaplain during the season of Lent. On Easter morning an interesting Easter service was held, and was much enjoyed. The ladies took great pains and evinced much taste and skill in decorating the pulpit and organ with a great profusion and most lovely flowers of various kinds. An important and interesting feature of the occasion was the music by the post choir.

Mrs. Lieut. Chandler, who has been sick for nearly two months, is, we are glad to know, improving. The same can be said of Mrs. Simpson, wife of Chaplain Simpson, who has been sick for a number of months.

On the night of April 2 the ladies and officers of the post gave a very agreeable german in the post hall. There were 25 or 30 couples in attendance, quite a number of persons of the select class having been invited from Laredo.

Col. Parke, of the 16th Infantry, who was called East on account of the death of his father, is expected back in a few days.

Lieut. F. G. Hanson, 19th Infantry, has gone on a four months' detail to Nevill's Springs, a sub-post of Fort Davis, Texas.

Miss Shaffenburg, of Denver, Col., is visiting Mrs. Col. Parke.

The young people of the post are enjoying daily games of tennis.

Our gardens are doing very nicely, supplying us with radishes, lettuce, peas, spinach, etc. Tomato and bean vines are in blossom, and sweet corn over a knee high. Come South, young man; come South.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### AN ARMY GERMAN.

MISS RUGER, daughter of Gen. T. H. Ruger, gave a most successful german at Evan's dancing hall, April 6, to many of her friends in St. Paul. The brilliantly lighted and spacious hall was decorated, not only with a profusion of flowers which filled the air with their fragrance, but conspicuous everywhere were the inspiring Stars and Stripes, stacked rifles, crossed sabres, innumerable small flags, and, in short, all the warlike insignia so dear to the military soul, and such a fascinating novelty to the uninitiated.

Aided by her mother, Miss Ruger received her guests with cordial grace. At nine o'clock the exquisite strains from the orchestra set every heart athrob with anticipated pleasure, and soon many pairs of happy feet were twinkling over the polished floor. The dancing, creditably conducted by Lieut. Ahern, of the 25th Infantry, continued till the wee sma' hours, interrupted only by the serving at midnight of a delicious repast. Mrs. Ruger, assisted by several ladies, dispensed the beautiful favors, most of which were fashioned by the skillful fingers of the fair hostess herself, thus giving to them an additional value as souvenirs of the pleasant occasion.

Besides many of the elite of St. Paul's young society, there were present from the favored Army circle of that city the following ladies: Mrs. A. E. Bates, Mrs. Grosbeck, Miss Mason, Miss Sullivan, Miss Gill, Miss Smith, Miss Sturgis, Miss Perin, Miss White; and from Fort Snelling, Lieuts. Glenn, Ahern, Martin, and Mr. Victor Robinson.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT BUFORD, D. T.

APRIL 5.

THE river here seems loath to break up, regardless of the warm weather. It is all clear above, and at Poplar River it has overflowed to such an extent as to do great damage to the track of the St. Paul, Minnesota and Manitoba Railroad. The river bottoms above the post are filled with jams of every description, driven there by the extended floods above.

Buford will soon have the distinction of another bride, this time the wife of Mr. Gus Hedderick, of the post trader's firm.

It is rumored that the railroad company contemplate locating their shops here. Should this be the case a great many changes would follow, and the possible location of a town at or near the post.

The officers' quarters are being painted throughout, a much needed improvement. Up in this country the thermometer indicates 30 and 40 deg. below as a steady thing during winter months. Unless the destroyed quarters are rebuilt shortly, there will be some "doubling up" this summer. The companies are busy preparing their gardens. During the last week of Lent Chaplain Hubbard held divine services every evening. The chaplain is a hard worker, and during this, his first year, he has had great success.

Mrs. McGunagle anticipates a pleasant visit to friends in St. Paul during May. The toboggans have been put away in lavender for the

summer, and the lovers of lawn tennis are patiently waiting for the ground to become sufficiently hard to permit of the enjoyment of that game.

Perhaps hard earned details are not altogether preferable to company duty after all, as it has been reported that Lieut. Pague will rejoin his company here in June.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### WEST POINT, N. Y.

APRIL 11, 1888.

THE remains of the late Gen. Q. A. Gillmore were buried here this afternoon with full military honors. The Arthur did not arrive until about 3 o'clock. The body was met in front of the library by the Corps of Cadets and escorted to the cemetery where brief funeral services were held by Prof. Postlethwaite.

Three handsome stones have been placed by Mr. Childs, of Philadelphia, over the graves of Gen. Kiddoo, Capt. Phillips and Lieut. Gaston.

The cadet german Saturday evening was slimly attended, there being only about 15 couples present.

The postponed officers' hop was given last evening. The night was very stormy and many of the officers and ladies failed to attend; in consequence the party was not as lively as these affairs usually are.

Next Tuesday evening the ladies of the post will give a Leap Year Party in Schofield Hall. If it is as successful as the last one four years ago we will have a jolly, pleasant evening.

The graduating exercises this year will take place on Monday, June 11. The graduating hop will probably be on Friday, the 8th.

Musican McWinkel, for many years a member of the Academy band, who was discharged several years ago, died on Monday at his home in Highland Falls.

Capt. Dorst's horse fell in the riding hall last Friday and the captain is now laid up with a badly sprained ankle.

Candidates for admission to the U. S. Military Academy were designated this week as follows:

George Harrison, Jersey City, N. J.  
(Alt.) Wm. F. McDonald, Jersey City, N. J.  
(Alt.) Wm. Chamberlaine, Norfolk, Va.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

APRIL 7, 1888.

SPRING has come, the snow in the ravines has disappeared. We now hear the song of the robin, bluebird, brown thrush and song sparrow, or the shrill cry of the flicker and blue-jay. The grass is getting green and the mud (or rather clay) deep. Monday night the enlisted men had a ball at Highland Park, which was a grand success.

Clay pigeon shooting is interesting to some of the officers, as well as the residents of Highland. Col. Lyster and Capt. Penney are excellent shots and usually carry away the honors.

Mrs. J. W. Lowe, of Salt Lake City, is visiting with her daughter Mrs. R. B. Turner. Dr. Appel has his wife and baby with him. They arrived from Montreal some weeks ago and are living near the fort, in Highland Park. Master Perry Munson, from the Wisconsin Military Academy, has been visiting his father, Capt. J. P. Munson.

Wednesday evening, April 4, the 2d Infantry band gave a very enjoyable concert at Central Music Hall, Chicago. Every seat was taken by a large and fashionable audience. Several of the officers from Fort Sheridan came in, as well as those from the Headquarters, Div. Missouri. Every piece met with a hearty encore. The band is certainly one of the best of its kind that has ever given concerts in this city.

A party of Sioux chiefs from Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota, in charge of Frank D. Yates, passed through Chicago yesterday noon. Among them were: Lone Feather, Sitting Eagle, Yellow Bull, Big Gray Wolf (half-breed), Bull Came Back and Red Bars. Lone Feather's wife, Hail-stones in Her Stomach, was also one of the party. They are on their way to Philadelphia where they expect to join a circus. KALSO.

#### SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

THE Times of April 6 says:

Mr. J. M. Ballance is visiting her son, Capt. Billance. Mrs. and Miss Turner, of St. Louis, Mo., are visiting Mrs. Heyl. ... Gen. Ruggles, who has been confined to his bed for several days, is better. ... If universal sentiment in San Antonio could decide the matter, Lt. Smith, A. D. C., would be his own successor. ... Mrs. Towne and Edie gave a card party to their bachelor friends last Saturday evening. ... Capt. Robinson, formerly of the 19th Inf., but who has been recently retired, visited here during the past week. ... Mrs. and Miss Latham, of Lincoln, Ill., who have been visiting Mrs. Stanley here for their home. ... Col. Heyl, inspector general, has gone to make the usual annual inspection of Forts McIntosh, Ringgold and Brown. ... There is a rumor that the infantry companies stationed here will exchange with companies of the 19th Inf., after the former leave for the Austin encampment. ... Col. McGonigle has received the money to build a fine cement walk around the new post, and one down the centre of the new parade.

The Press says:

Those who were so fortunate as to be present at the services at St. Paul's, on Government Hill, Easter morning, will not soon forget it. The church was decorated entirely by the ladies and young girls of the parish, and they may be justly proud of their work of love. The tables set for the memory of Dr. Maddox, a lamented surgeon in the Army, killed in action with Indians, was wreathed with delicate white flowers and under it was a pillow composed of roses of every color—the symbol of rest. The sermon of Chaplain Swift was appropriate. He has the happy faculty of knowing what to say and how to say it in as few words as possible. The work of decoration was principally done by Mrs. L. Newton, the Misses Arthur, Miss Schley, Miss Louie Poole, the Misses Wabel and Bessie Gibson, Nellie and Dabney Whitall, Dave Stanley, Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Hay. The offerings reached the sum of \$120.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

At the meeting of the cavalry association on Monday, April 2, the following papers were read and discussed: "Horse Shoeing," by Lieut. H. J. Goldman, 8th Cav.; "Revision of Cavalry Tactics," by Lieut. E. Swift, 8th Cav. The following members have joined recently: Lieut. O. Gurovitz, 11th Inf.; Gen. Basil W. Duke, 10th Confederate States Cavalry; Major C. W. Foster, Q. M. Dept.; Capt. G. S. Godfrey, 8th Cav.; Lieut. W. F. Forsyth, 8th Cav.; Capt. A. R. Chaffee, 8th Cav.; Gen. C. H. Tompkins, Asst. Q. M. General; Col. Roger Jones, Insp. General; 2d Lieut. H. S. Whipple, 10th Cav.; Major S. S. Sumner, 8th Cav.; Major Wm. J. Volkmar, Asst. Adjt.-General; 1st Lieut. E. S. McClelland, 2d Cav.; Lieut.-Col. S. E. Blunt, Ord Corps; 2d Lieut. J. H. Duval, 18th Inf.; Major L. H. Carpenter, 5th Cav.; Captain P. D. Vinton, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. F. A. Edwards, 1st Cav.; Capt. A. G. Forse, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. George L. Byram, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. D. L. Tate, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. W. A. Holbrook, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Galbraith, 1st Lieut. R. P. P. Wainwright, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. G. H. Sands, 6th Cav.; William Gerberd; Major T. C. Tupper, 6th Cavalry. ("Associate members.")

Capt. Byron Dawson, 9th Cav., is expected here from Fort Dodge to appear before a retiring board. Capt. James A. Haughey, 21st Inf., is to accompany him.

Paym. Whipple in paying off the troops did some very rapid work. It required but four minutes, timed by the watch, to pay the 64 men of Light Battery F, 2d Artillery. The amount paid out was \$901.46.

It is now certain that a monument will be erected on the Fort Leavenworth Reservation in honor to the memory of



Gen. Grant. The contract has been awarded to Hodges and McCarthy, of St. Louis. The monument will be composed of a statue in bronze, not less than 9 feet high, placed on a square granite pedestal, the whole to be not less than 16 feet 8 inches high. On the sides of the pedestal will be bronze panels, with battle scenes and the names of the battles in which Gen. Grant participated. It is hoped the unveiling ceremonies will take place on Memorial Day, May 30, 1889.

#### PORT NIAGARA, N. Y.

**The Youngtown News of April 6 has the following:**  
Miss Janet Lark returned to Buffalo Tuesday. Mr. Wilbur E. Dove is visiting Ed. A. Macklin. Mr. Wm. Skelton, Jr., returned to Buffalo Monday. Chas. F. Macklin returned to the Veaux College Thursday. Mrs. Dove has returned from a visit to Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Lieut. Penrose, Mrs. Page and Master Willie Page went to Buffalo Wednesday to spend the day. We are sorry to learn that Mr. Clayton, clerk for Major Clayton, paymaster, fell on the ice a few days ago and broke his leg. It is understood that Dr. Wm. Arthur, late of this post, will be ordered to Fort Bowie, Ariz. Such is Army life—first in an Eastern station and then in one of the meanest posts in the United States.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### BASEBALL AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

An exciting game of baseball was played at Governor's Island March 30, the contestants being the Emeralds, Jr., of the island, and the Volunteers, of New York City. The former were strengthened by three members of the Montrealers. Although the ground was muddy, a fairly good game was played. By a timely rally in the ninth inning the home team won with only two men out, and three left on bases. The score by innings was as follows:

|               |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------|
| Emeralds, Jr. | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6-18 |
| Volunteers    | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 5-17 |

The home nine consisted of the following: Catcher, T. Curtis; pitcher, F. Dardinkiller; 1st base, B. Robertson; 2d base, L. Miller; 3d base, D. Tompkins; short stop, W. Loring; left field, S. Hulls; centre field, O. Bulger; right field, W. Welch. Corp. Lyda officiated as umpire. **BASIL.**

#### EQUALIZING GRADES IN MARINE CORPS.

SENATOR McPHERSON'S bill (S. 2049) to equalize the grades of officers of the Marine Corps was reported favorably from the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on Wednesday with a number of amendments. The following is the text of the bill as reported:

That the active list of the line officers of the Marine Corps of the U. S. shall consist of one commandant with rank and pay of brig.-general, 4 colonels, 4 lieut.-colonels, 4 majors, 25 captains, 25 1st lieutenants and 25 2d lieutenants: *Provided*, That all vacancies in said grades of colonel, lieut.-colonel, major, captain and 1st lieutenant shall be filled by promotion by seniority, of the line officers on the active list of said corps: *And provided further*, That the commissions of officers now in the Marine Corps shall not be vacated by this act: *And provided further*, That the original vacancies created in the grade of 2d lieutenant in the Marine Corps by this act shall be filled by selection and appointment, in the manner now required by law, from the graduates of the Naval Academy, as follows: One-third from class of Naval Cadets completing their 6 years' course in June, 1888; one-third from class of Naval Cadets completing course in June, 1889; the remaining vacancies to be filled from class of Naval Cadets completing such course in June, 1890.

Sec. 2. That the adjutant and inspector, the paymaster and the quartermaster of the Marine Corps shall have the rank of lieut.-colonel, and when retired, after 40 years' service on the active list, the rank of colonel: *Provided*, That vacancies occurring in the offices of adjutant and inspector and paymaster shall be filled by selection from the line officers on the active list who have been 25 years in the Service: *And provided further*, That vacancies occurring in the office of quartermaster shall be filled by promotion, by seniority, of assistant quartermasters on the active list, and that vacancies in the office of assistant quartermaster shall be filled by selection from the line officers on the active list who have been 15 years in the Service: *And provided further*, That assistant quartermasters shall, when retired, after 40 years' service on active list, have rank of major.

Sec. 3. That the senior officer of the marines of a fleet or squadron, denominated "fleet officer of marines," and designated in the same manner as are "surgeons of the fleet," "paymasters of the fleet," "engineers of the fleet," shall, in addition to his duties as commanding officer of the guard of the flagship, perform such duties as are or may be prescribed; and the officer designated as "fleet officer of marines" shall, while so serving, have the rank and pay of the grade next above that of his lineal grade in the Marine Corps: *Provided*, That such temporary increase of rank and pay shall cease on the relief of such officer from duty as "fleet officer of marines."

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"The Yachtsman's Guide" is a handsome volume divided into five parts and written especially for yachtsmen by Capt. Howard Patterson, Principal New York Navigation School, whose handsome face is presented to us as a frontispiece. The several parts are as follows: Part I.—Fundamental Treatise on Navigation, illustrated; Part II.—Practical Navigation Explained, with diagrams and examples; Part III.—Laws of Sailing, yacht discipline, valuable rules, etc.; Part IV.—Practical Seamanship, embracing all rigs; Part V.—Dictionary of Shipbuilding, illustrated, and sea terms, etc. Capt. Patterson is also the author of the "Common Sense Navigator," "Log Book in Civil Time," "Guide to the U. S. Steamship Examination for Masters and Mates," "The Steamship Log Book," etc., etc. The present work is published by the New York Navigation School, No. 26 Burling Slip, at the price of \$5. It is a new and revised edition of a work which has already demonstrated its value and which is essential to the complete equipment of a yacht. In this new edition, Parts I. and II. have been rewritten and the others revised. We have in the last part a medical guide for the treatment of accidents and diseases on board ship and a synopsis of U. S. laws governing American steam and sail yachts and foreign yachts in American waters. It is an indication of the extent of the yachting interest that it should be found sufficient to encourage the production of so expensive and complete a work as this.

#### Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Gen. J. D. Cox has presented the Ohio Commandery with a superb painting of still life entitled "The Old Friends," the old friends being a battered canteen, worn haversack and tattered cap, hanging on the wall after the manner of the now familiar violin and bow.

To assist the Minnesota Commandery in its efforts to obtain books, essays, papers, addresses, electrical facts and reminiscences bearing on matters connected with the late War of the Rebellion, or on other subjects of special interest to the Order, the Minnesota Historical Society has passed a resolution offering to the Commandery a place of deposit in its rooms for books, documents, pictures, relics, etc., to be known as the "Loyal Legion Collection."

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Commandery, held at Boston, April 4, the following were elected: Lieut. C. H. Baker, U. S. V.; Winthrop Butler, late A. A. Surgeon, U. S. Navy; Lieut. J. S. Cumston, U. S. V.; Major E. S. Horton, U. S. V.; Lieut. T. D. McAlpine, U. S. V.; Surg. F. E. Potter, U. S. Navy, and Capt. J. S. Rogers, U. S. V.

## THE NAVY.

### NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

#### N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. Arrived at Pensacola, Fla., April 10, from Aspinwall, U. S. C.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Sailed from Norfolk April 9.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. Arrived at Pensacola, Fla., April 8.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. Arrived at Pensacola, Fla., April 9.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. O. F. Heyerman. Arrived at Pensacola, Fla., April 7.

#### S. Atlantic Station—Rear Adml. D. L. Bratne.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted. Mail for this station leaves New York April 14.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At Montevideo April 6. Comdr. G. W. Pigman is ordered to command her.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns (f. s. s. a. s.), Comdr. F. W. Dickins. At Montevideo April 6.

#### European Station—A. R.—Adml. Jas. A. Greer.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. At Tangier, Morocco, April 6.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Houston in command. Capt. T. F. Kane is ordered to command and leaves New York per steamer of April 21. She will be the flagship of the station. Sailed from Gibraltar, April 9, for Villefranche.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (f. s. e. s.), Comdr. W. M. Folger. At Villefranche, France, March 1.

#### Pacific Station—Rear Adml. L. A. Kimberly.

Mails should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C., unless otherwise noted. Mails for this station leave New York on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. At Honolulu March 10. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent in care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Commander Richard P. Leary ordered to command her by steamer of April 24 from San Francisco, Cal.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. Arrived at Callao, Peru, March 6, and will remain until further orders.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. Arrived at Callao, Peru, March 26.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 12 guns, Store Ship. Commander S. H. Baker. Sailed from Payta, Peru, March 13, and may be expected at San Francisco early in May. Mail should be sent to San Francisco, Cal., care of Navy Pay Office.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal., care of Navy Pay Office. At Apia, Samoa, Feb. 28. Will remain there for the present. Mails leave San Francisco for Apia and Honolulu April 24.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. Mail should be addressed in care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. Arrived at Montevideo April 5.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, 2 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory. At Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal., fitting for sea.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar. Sailed from Montevideo April 11. All well on board. She will be the flagship of the Pacific Station. Mail should be addressed in care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry J. Howison. At Honolulu, March 1, to remain for the present. Mail leaves San Francisco April 24. Capt. C. M. Schoonmaker has been ordered to command.

#### Asiatic Station—Rear-Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. Byron Wilson. Sailed from Sanglongprik, Java, for Sumatra, March 4. All well on board.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. As soon as repairs are completed will make a cruise to Chinese and Formosan Ports. Was at Kobe, Japan, the latter part of March.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Yokohama, Japan, March 19. All well on board. Will relieve the Palos at Chemulpo some time the present month.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer. Sailed from Honolulu April 19 for Yokohama.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama, Japan, March 13.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 13 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. At Panama, U. S. C.

Mail should be addressed, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C., and leaves New York on the 1st, 10th and 20th of the month.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. Chemulpo, Korea, March 2.

#### Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Charles J. Train. At Hampton Roads.

MINNESOTA, 19 howitzers, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 howitzers, Comdr. Edwin White. At Trinidad, W. I., March 24.

Address mail matter: From April 5 to April 30, St. Thomas, W. I. After latter date, Newport, R. I. SARATOGA, 12 howitzers, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. At Hampton Roads.

### On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. New York Navy-yard.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. Arrived at New York Navy-yard April 9.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. Arrived at Norfolk Navy-yard, April 8, from New York, with stores.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, Commander H. F. Pickens. Erie, Pa.

PENSACOLA, 3d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Sailed from New York, March 24, for La Guayra, Venezuela, and from there will proceed to Aspinwall, U. S. C.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Making surveys on the coast of Southern California. Off San Diego, Cal., March 1. Mail should be addressed care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School. Will sail for Newport about May 3, at which place she may stay a week. From there she may go to Bordeaux and remain until June 6. After a short visit at Bordeaux the St. Mary's will sail for Lisbon, and after touching at Madeira and Tenerife will return to New York, where she will arrive about Aug. 6.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr. Navy-yard, Kittery, Me. Fitting out for a foreign station.

#### Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 23 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers, Comdr. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

RESCUE, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Capt. Wm. Whitehead. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

SPEEDWELL, Yard Tug, Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

VERMONT, 7 guns, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WARASHI, 20 howitzers, Capt. Joseph N. Miller. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The iron-clads *Ajar*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley.

#### Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Chicago—At New York Navy-yard.  
Kearsarge—At Navy-yard, Kittery, Me., being repaired.  
Hartford—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE address of the North Atlantic Squadron will be as follows: From April 9 to 20, Pensacola, Fla.; from April 21 to 25, Mobile, Ala.; after April 25, New Orleans.

THE U. S. C. S. S. Patterson, Lieut.-Comdr. Chas. M. Thomas, which has been at Mare Island, Cal., for some time, sailed from there April 7 for Sitka, Alaska. Mail matter for those on board should be addressed in care of U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

It is not probable that this fine craft would be sent out as the flagship for one of the foreign stations, perhaps the European, in which event the *Lancaster* would return to the United States, relieving the *Richmond*, this latter vessel in turn taking the place of the *Brooklyn*.

It is given out by the Navy Department that the destination of the *Swatara*, now nearly ready for sea at the Kittery Yard, is the Pacific Station, and in furtherance of the idea, it is found on inquiry that so far she has been furnished with charts for that part of the world only. The *Swatara* will probably sail for her station early in May.

THE *Antietam* was built in 1864, but was never completed, and the engines designed for her by the Bureau of Steam Engineering are now on the *Lancaster*, while the boilers have been used in various ships and are now not in existence. The appraised value placed upon this craft is \$1,500, but it is doubtful if even this small amount is realized from her sale, the only valuable parts about her being the fastenings, iron and copper.

ALTHOUGH not authoritatively stated at the Navy Department, it appears to be generally understood that on her return from the isthmus of Panama the U. S. S. *Pensacola* will be refitted for duty as a flagship and will then be sent to the South Atlantic Station to bear the flag of Rear Admiral D. L. Braine. Some time, however, will elapse before this can be brought about, for it is not expected that the *Pensacola* will return to the U. S. before some time in May, while the time required to prepare for the new assignment will see the summer well advanced before she will set sail for Brazil, if at all.

A LETTER from Greytown says of the Nicaragua Canal project: "All the hydrographic work of the inner harbor has been done, and Lieut. Maxwell and his party are now at work surveying the course through Lake Nicaragua. The most recent reports from the different parties bring news of all being well, and that they are pushing the work ahead so as to finish at the time fixed when they first started. Quite an unusual number of strangers have been in Greytown lately, every steamer adding to the number. Most of them seem to have an eye to the speculative feature, and since the surveying party arrived, and gave everybody an idea that they meant business, property has fairly boomed. When they begin to dig the canal ice houses, warehouses of all kinds, hotels, coal and lumber wharves will spring up as if by magic. Sites for the various buildings



have already been settled upon, and the first men on the scene of action will have the best of the situation."

The tug *Fortune* arrived at Norfolk a few days since in rather a disabled condition.

The training ships *Jamestown* and *Saratoga* sailed April 11 from Fortress Monroe for the long delayed cruise up the Chesapeake, and will probably continue under way until their arrival at Newport, R. I., in May next.

The U. S. S. *Portsmouth* arrived at St. Kitts on April 13th. It is believed that toward the last of the present month she will put in an appearance in American waters in preparation for the summer cruise on the coast.

It is possible that the *Iroquois* may be fitted out for another cruise, the statutory survey showing that her hull can be repaired for about \$65,000 and her machinery for \$19,500. The last is mostly on the boilers, the iron braces and other interior attachments, the steel shell and crown sheets being nearly intact. In case of repairs, two of the six boilers put in in 1881-2 will be taken out.

Another new first class battleship will be added to the Royal Navy on April 5 by the delivery from the contractors, Sir William Armstrong, Mitchell and Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, of the *Victoria*, one of the most formidable turret ships ever built in England. The *Victoria*, which was named after her Majesty, in honor of the Jubilee, has a displacement of 10,740 tons. Her engines are of 12,000 horse power and are capable of propelling her at a speed of 17 knots per hour. The *Victoria* will be equipped with an exceptionally powerful armament, consisting of two 110 ton breechloading guns, which will be mounted in turrets; a 30-ton breechloading gun, ten 5-ton guns, 21 quick firing guns, and a strong equipment of Gardner and Nordenfledt machine-guns. She is also provided with eight tubes for discharging Whitehead torpedoes. The total cost of the *Victoria*, when completed for sea, will be over £800,000. A navigating party is ordered to be despatched from Sheerness to Newcastle to receive the vessel from the contractors.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## Ordered.

APRIL 7.—Assistant Surgeon E. P. Stone to temporary duty at the Naval Hospital, New York.

Lieutenant-Commander John K. Winn, Lieutenant (J. G.) Frank J. Milligan and Ensign Philip V. Landale to examination on April 16.

Lieutenant (J. G.) L. P. Joutet to examination for promotion.

Surgeon R. C. Persons to duty in charge of Army and Navy Hospital at the Hot Springs, Ark.

APRIL 9.—Commander R. P. Leary to command the *Adams*, per steamer of April 24, from San Francisco.

Lieutenant Chas. A. Adams to the Hydrographic Office, May 1.

APRIL 10.—Medical Inspector A. A. Hoehling to duty in charge of the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., on April 14.

APRIL 11.—P. A. Surgeon George E. H. Harmon to duty at the Naval Academy, April 16.

Assistant Paymaster Willis B. Wilcox to the Practice Ship Constellation, May 1.

APRIL 12.—Lieutenant John A. Norris to Hydrographic office.

Commander Thomas Nelson, and Lieut.-Comdr. Robert E. Impey, torpedo instruction, May 1.

## Detached.

APRIL 7.—Lieutenant W. I. Moore from the *Adams* and ordered home.

APRIL 10.—Medical Director David Kindleberger from the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., on April 14, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant James R. Selfridge from the Receiving Ship Independence and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 12.—Lieutenant Corwin P. Rees, from the *Ichigan* to torpedo instruction, May 1.

Lieutenant William R. A. Rooney, from the Naval War College to torpedo instruction, May 1.

Ensign Albert P. Niblack, from Navy-yard, Washington, to torpedo instruction May 1.

Lieutenant Chas. Belknap, from the Naval Academy to torpedo instruction, May 1.

Lieutenant Clayton S. Richman, from Independence to torpedo instruction, May 1.

## Revoked.

The orders of Ensign Harry Kimmell to duty on the Coast Survey are revoked.

## Leave.

Captain S. L. Breese, retired, granted two years' leave with permission to leave the U. S.

## Resigned.

APRIL 6.—Cadet Cully F. Thomas, second class, Naval Academy, to take effect on April 4.

## Changes on the Asiatic Station.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Philip Leach detached from the U. S. Naval Hospital at Yokohama, Japan, and ordered to the Palos at Chemulpo, Corea.

Assistant Surgeon O. D. Norton detached from the Palos and ordered to the *Monocacy* at Yokohama, Japan.

## MARINE CORPS.

MARCH 31.—1st Lieutenant L. W. T. Waller, detached from the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal., and will proceed by rail to New York, and upon the return of the U. S. S. *Pensacola* report to the commandant of the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., as the officer detailed to command the marine guard of that ship.

APRIL 10.—Major James Forney detached from League Island May 1 and ordered to wait orders at Mare Island, Cal.

Major McLane Tilton ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard as the relief of Colonel T. Y. Field, April 18.

Colonel Thomas Y. Field detached from command of the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., on April 18 and ordered to League Island, May 1.

1st Lieut. Geo. Barnette, from Marine Barracks, Washington, and 1st Lieut. Richard Wallach, from Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, to torpedo instructions, May 1.

## FROM THE NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

U. S. FLAGSHIP RICHMOND (21 Rate), (KEY WEST, FLA., April 3, 1888.)

The following table gives the results of the individual great gun practice of the *Ossipee* and *Yantic* for the first quarter of 1888. Both ships fired in the harbor of Trinidad, where the water was very smooth, and the wind was so light as not to affect the firing. Each man fired five shots, except as noted. The distance was 1,000 yards.

| OCEAN.         |               |                                |                   |                                    |                |  |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|--|
| Name of Fircr. | Class of Gun. | Average time from fire to hit. | Shots fired at... | Centre of Shots was at in Yards... | Final Merit... |  |
| Jas. Thompson. | 9 in. S. B.   | 1m. 24s.                       | 1,000             | 130 S 10 L                         | 1.212          |  |
| K. McLennan... | 9 in M L R.   | 1m. 40s.                       | 1,000             | 350 S 10 L                         | 1.167          |  |
| George Hogan.  | 9 in. S. B.   | 1m. 35s.                       | 1,000             | 250 B 14 L                         | 1.020          |  |
| D. McGinley... | 9 in. S. B.   | 2m. 10s.                       | 1,000             | 190 B 2 L                          | .735           |  |
| John Saunders. | 60 pr. BLR    | 2m. 30s.                       | 1,000             | 110 S 4 L                          | .380           |  |

## YANTIC.

|                 |             |         |       |            |       |
|-----------------|-------------|---------|-------|------------|-------|
| F. White.....   | 9 in. S. B. | 1m. 50s | 1,000 | 250 B 30 R | .450  |
| T. Collins..... | "           | 2m. 32s | 1,000 | 250 B 20 L | .167  |
| Thomas Brown..  | 9 in M L R. | 2m. 43s | 1,000 | 210 B Line | -.165 |
| H. Hinzman....  | "           | 2m. 40s | 1,000 | 230 B 5 R  | -.217 |
| M. Bow.....     | 60pdr. BLR  | Lost.   | 1,000 | 60 B Line  |       |

In the *Ossipee's* firing, John Saunders had six primers which failed, and two of them which required two pulls of the lock string; time was also lost with three primers which would not enter port. In the *Yantic's* firing, sixteen primers were required to fire the ten shots fired by Brown and Hinzman. The 60 pr. B. L. R. was disabled at the second fire by the primer jamming in vent. It was some time before it could be cleared.

The practice of the *Ossipee* is extremely good. The accuracy of her practice is excellent, and her rapidity of fire is very good, but can still be somewhat improved. The *Yantic's* practice is bad in both accuracy and rapidity. There can be no reason why the 9 in. M. L. R. of the *Richmond* should be served habitually—while making accurate practice, too—in 1m. 35s. or less, while the same gun in the *Yantic* takes 2m. 30s. or more.

The following table shows the average merit reached by all the gun captains of the ships at individual great gun practice for the first quarter of 1888:

| Ship.           | Place of Firing. | Average. | Final Merit. |
|-----------------|------------------|----------|--------------|
| <i>Ossipee</i>  | Trinidad         | .393     |              |
| <i>Richmond</i> | Aspinwall        | .467     |              |
| <i>Yantic</i>   | Trinidad         | .074     |              |

In this comparison allowance must be made for the fact that the *Richmond* fired in an irregular, lumpy sea in Aspinwall, and when her decks were wet. The highest average merit yet reached by any ship of the squadron was .915; this was reached by the *Richmond* in Buzzard's Bay in last August.

Rear Admiral, Commanding U. S. Naval Force, North Atlantic Station.

## FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

Under date of March 13 from Yokohama, Comdr. Glass, of the *Monocacy*, reports the health of the station and squadron as good. At the above date the *Monocacy* was waiting orders at Yokohama, the *Essex* was still at Kobe undergoing repairs, and the flagship *Brooklyn* was still absent from the station, having sailed from Java on March 4 on route for the Island of Sumatra.

According to Comdr. Glass, the situation of affairs in the far East remains unchanged and no events of any importance have occurred since the last despatches from that station.

In this connection, there is some talk of orders to send the *Brooklyn* to the United States for new boilers to replace those which she has at present, they being nearly useless for steaming purposes. A rumor to the effect that the *Richmond*, at present the flagship of Rear Admiral Luce, of the Home Squadron, is to be sent to the Asiatic Station, has been spoken of, but it is not known what the intentions of the Navy Department are in the premises.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOIS, MD., April 11, 1888.

On Saturday last, at 8 in the morning, the *Wyoming* got up steam and started down the bay with the cadets aboard. When well out they cleared ship as if for action, and fired a round of shots at a floating target. Some good shooting is reported. The *Wyoming* returning at 12.30, the cadets rushed to dinner, and when that was over to the ball game or out in town. The officers attached to the Academy had organized a team and contested with a nine from the first class. The cadets' team was hardly in its best condition. Cadets Hubbard and Robison being under the weather and unable to take any part. The officers playing were catcher, Ensign Haeseler, U. S. N.; pitcher, Ensign Capehart; shortstop, Ensign Knapp; 1st base, Lt. McGraw; 2d base, Lt. Hodgson; 3d base, Lt. Jamar, U. S. A.; left field, Lt. Hosley, U. S. N.; centre field, Capt. Smith, U. S. A.; right field, Ensign Eyre. The cadets were Robertson, West, Hughes, Monroe, Miller, Anderson, Wilbur, Hayward and Wiley. The features of the game on the officers' side was the catching of Ensign Haeseler and sliding of Knapp and McGraw. For the cadets, Monroe, Wilbur and Hayward led in the batting; to very good fielding was noticeable. After a spirited game, which brought forth a great deal of applause from a very enthusiastic audience, the game was closed. Score—cadets, 19; officers, 10. The next game will be played with a club from St. John's College on April 14.

On Saturday evening the officers gave one of their hops in the gymnasium; the first hop since Lent. Dancing began at half-past eight, and was continued until half-past eleven. A large number of familiar faces were seen and not a few strangers. A light supper was served in the wing of the gymnasium used as a supper room. Mrs. Sampson and Capt. Bartlett, M. C., received the usual canopy of flags having been raised over the receiving stand on the farther side of the room.

Among those present were Superintendent Sampson, Commanders Harrington, Huntington, Sigbee, Schouler, Surg. Walton, Pay Inspector Caswell, Chief Engr. Farmer, Lieuts. Briggs, Mahan, Bartlett, Ensigns Capehart, Smith, Eyre, Gibbons, Miner, Muir, and Lieut. Pendleton, M. C. In most cases the officers were accompanied by their wives. Among the young ladies were noticed Miss Caswell, Miss Bowman, Miss Mathews of Baltimore, Miss Howell of Washington, Miss Stewart of Georgia, Miss Todd and Miss Coleman of Baltimore, Miss Randall, Miss Walton, Miss Merriek, and Miss McCoy, of Annapolis.

On Thursday evening last the officers gave a german in the gymnasium; it was well attended and was very enjoyable. Mrs. Randall and Ensign Knapp led in the dances.

Mrs. Edie and daughter, of Washington, spent Saturday and Sunday with Cadet Edie, of the third class.

Miss Boush, daughter of Naval Constructor Boush, is visiting friends in the yard. Miss Rush is the guest of Mrs. Schouler in Blake Row. Miss Howell, daughter of Captain Howell, of Washington, and Miss Todd, of Baltimore, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Harrington. Rear Admiral Simpson has been here for several days the guest of Commander Harrington. Cadet Thomas, of the second class, having resigned, left for his home on Sunday last. Lieut. Pendleton, M. C., and wife left for Brooklyn yesterday. Mrs. Pendleton leaves many friends behind her, all of whom wish her well in her new home.

## NORFOLK NOTES.

Vigorous representations have been made to the Secretary of the Navy as to the necessity of supplying work for this Navy-yard, and while it is believed that Mr. Whitney is keenly alive to the advantages possessed by the shops and mechanics here to successfully compete with any yard in the country, he finds some difficulty in finding enough work to "go around" among the several naval stations, taking into account, as he must, the exceedingly limited sum of money placed at his disposal by Congress for this purpose.

A strong hope has been created here that the new ship to be built at this yard, the *Texas*, may be engined by Virginia talent and material, a strong committee from Richmond, representing the Richmond Locomotive and Steam Boiler Works, having visited the Navy Department last week for purposes of consultation and the acquisition of exact information on the subject of the proposed machinery for the *Texas*. The plans and specifications, however, are said to be hardly far enough advanced for definite proposals to be offered. It is said, however, that both the Secretary and Engineer in Chief Melville gave the committee a favorable impression of the prospects of their company for the performance of the proposed work.

The Simpson Dry Dock is progressing as rapidly as can be expected with the force at present employed, some 200 men, but it is the intention of the company to increase the force to 400 or more early in the coming month of May. Up to the present time about \$100,000 have been expended in labor and material on this important work, and it is the present intention to have the dock completed and ready for use by July 1, 1888.

Commodore Harmony, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, came down from Washington last week on an official visit of inspection, and having been received with the honor due to his rank, made a careful personal examination of the whole yard. The commodore paid especial attention to the dock under construction, and expressed satisfaction at the progress made since last fall. Commodore Harmony is an old time friend of our Navy-yard, and it is a source of regret that the busy ante-bellum days cannot again obtain in these modern days of peace and steel ships.

The large number of friends of Mrs. Waller, wife of 1st Lieut. Littleton T. W. Waller, of the U. S. Marine Corps, will be glad to welcome her back again to Norfolk, after an absence of a few months on the Pacific Coast, whither she went to join her husband, at that time in command of the guard of the U. S. S. *Iroquois*. Lieut. Waller has been ordered to New York to await the return from Aspinwall of the *Pensacola*, which ship he will join to complete his cruise begun in the South Pacific.

Last Saturday will long be remembered as a "red letter" day for the belles and beaux of the three towns, Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport. From 8 to 9 o'clock the captains and officers of the *Galens* received their friends, or as many as the ship would hold, in a farewell hop, with tea and dulces. The Naval Post Band furnished the music, and seldom has a pleasanter afternoon been passed afloat by the many friends of the pleasantest ship Norfolk has seen for many a day. The reception was given as the only return possible by the officers of the ship, for the many favors and courtesies extended during her stay at the station. The *Galens* sailed for Pensacola Monday, April 9, and was followed by many a tender "God speed" and "au revoir."

The safe arrival of the *Lancaster* at Gibraltar on April 6 caused considerable satisfaction to many in this vicinity, for, in common with nearly every ship in commission, several Norfolk families are interested in the safety of that vessel.

The ball and concert to be given at the City Hall this week by the Franklin Band promises to be a delightful affair.

## MACHINERY FOR THE NAVAL VESSELS.

A COMMITTEE representing the Richmond Locomotive and Steam Boiler Works has been for several days in consultation with Engineer-in-Chief Melville regarding the machinery for the *Texas*. It is expected that the Richmond works will be given the contract to build the *Texas* machinery. The incompleteness of the plans and specifications rendered it impossible for Commodore Melville to give the committee from the locomotive works any data upon which to base a proposition to build the machinery. However, before the hull of the vessel is under way the engineers will be ready with their plans and specifications, so that proposals may be offered to put in the machinery.

The force of draughtsmen in the Bureau of Steam Engineering is busily engaged on the plans for the machinery of the *Monadnock*, the unfinished monitor, at the Mare Island Navy-yard, California. Great pressure is being brought to bear on Secretary Whitney to spend money on the Pacific slope, and as a result the machinery for the monitor will probably be purchased at no late day. The report on the machinery of the *Iroquois* has been received from San Francisco. The report of the board of survey shows that at least \$20,000 will be required to put the machinery of the *Iroquois* in an efficient condition. It is considered likely that the Secretary will approve the report.

DR. ELLIOTT COUES, 1736 N street, Washington, D. C., writes asking us to contradict the statement that his resignation from the Army, which was accepted several years ago, was requested. He sends us copies of his correspondence with the War Department at that time, which shows that Sept. 24, 1881, he wrote, asking for three months' leave, saying:

If it be not desired by the Department that I should remain in Washington to complete certain reports ordered by Congress, which were in due course of publication when work upon them was suspended by the operation of S. O. No. 251, Par. 4, dated War Department, Nov. 26, 1880, it becomes necessary for me to tender my resignation as an officer of the Army, to take effect upon the expiration of the desired leave of absence.

In answer he was granted a delay "until further orders" by letter dated A. G. O., Sept. 29, 1881. On Oct. 11, 1881, he wrote to the A. G., saying:

I have the honor of resigning my commission as an officer of the Army, to take effect Dec. 31, 1881. I respectfully request leave of absence to that date.

This was answered by letter from A. G. O., dated Nov. 3, saying:

I am instructed by the Secretary of War to inform you the President declines to accept the tender of your resignation, and to direct that you proceed to your proper station.

To this Dr. Coues replied in a long letter, concluding as follows:

I beg leave to again tender my resignation, to take effect immediately or at the pleasure of the President, respectfully urging that the question of its acceptance be reopened upon the considerations now for the first time presented, and asking that my resignation be accepted.

The correspondence closes with a letter of the Adjutant-General, dated Nov. 11, as follows:

Your resignation has been accepted by the President of the United States, to take effect the seventeenth day of November, 1881.



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ARMY AND NAVY.

**MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE CROOK.**

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, of April 7th, in an edi-  
torial on the retirement of Gen. Terry and the ap-  
pointment of Gen. Crook, says: "The promotion  
of Gen. George Crook to the Major-Generalship  
made vacant by the resignation of Gen. Terry, will  
be as heartily approved by the Army and the peo-  
ple as ever was the promotion of any man. Gen.  
Crook has not only been faithful in service, but  
efficient in accomplishing."

This is unquestionably true; no man has better  
deserved promotion, not only for what he did dur-  
ing the War of Secession, but for what he has ac-  
complished since. Gen. Crook has not been a sol-  
dier who was content to rest upon the laurels won  
at a time when the whole world was occupied with  
the affairs of this country, and when applause fol-  
lowed every act of distinguished service. In the  
less conspicuous duty of frontier defence he has  
won equal approval, not because the country greatly  
occupied itself with the duty to which he was as-  
signed, but because in the discharge of that duty he  
has shown such ability—such a wise adaptation  
of means to ends, that he has given the American  
military service new claims upon the gratitude of  
the country. As his first field service was in com-  
mand of an expedition against the Indians (in 1857),  
and his first wound received in action against  
them, so his last conspicuous duty was in Indian  
operations. His successful conduct of the Big Horn  
expedition in 1870, and his administration of af-  
fairs in Arizona, have given proof of special ability  
in this line of warfare.

During our great war he took service in West Vir-  
ginia as Colonel of Ohio Volunteers in command  
of a provisional brigade, and was wounded at  
Lewisburg. As a brigadier-general of volunteers,  
he was engaged at South Mountain and Antietam;  
in command of a cavalry division he participated  
in the battle of Chickamauga, in the pursuit of  
Wheeler, and in important operations against the  
guerillas. As commander of the Kanawha district  
he displayed the activity for which he is conspicu-  
ous. Later on, while in command of the Depart-

ment of West Virginia, he was captured near  
Cumberland, but was restored to duty in season to  
take active part in the operations in the Shenandoah  
Valley, which culminated in the victory of Cedar  
Creek. Finally, in command of the cavalry of the  
Army of the Potomac, he conducted a series of  
brilliant operations which did so much to bring  
about the final surrender at Appomattox. But for  
the activity of our cavalry at this crisis the fate of  
the war might have been indefinitely prolonged by  
the escape to the South of what remained of Lee's  
army.

As the Omaha *Bee* says: "The people of all the  
Western States and Territories and all frontiersmen  
and Indians know Crook. He is essentially a soldier,  
with the instincts, training and bearing of a soldier.  
As a man he is quiet, modest, taciturn. Few offi-  
cers have seen more constant and harder service.  
As a commander General Crook has always shown  
deference to superiors and courteous treatment to  
subordinates. When his opinions have been called  
for he has given them clearly and with his reasons.  
In his dealings with the Indians his great success  
arose from the confidence he inspired as to his  
truthfulness, fairness, love of justice and their  
knowledge of his invincible courage to follow up  
and punish all who violated his orders or the orders  
of the War Department."

**THE LAFAYETTE MONUMENT.**

IN 1885 Congress appropriated \$50,000 for a  
statue to the memory of General Lafayette and his  
compatriots in the War of the American Revolu-  
tion, to be erected in one of the public squares of  
the City of Washington, and appointed the Secre-  
tary of War, the Chairman of the Joint Committee  
on the Library (Senator Evarts), and the Architect  
of the Capitol (Hon. Edward Clark) as a commis-  
sion. After considerable competition the joint de-  
sign was selected by the commission of the eminent  
French sculptor, Professor Alexandre Falguière, of  
Paris (whose statues of St. Vincent de Paul, Diana,  
Vainqueur au Coq and Nympe Chasseresse, have  
given him a world wide reputation), and his nearly  
equally eminent pupil, M. Antonin Mercié, whose  
group "Gloria Victis," and statues of Renown and  
David, before and after the combat with Goliath,  
have given him a place of honor in the modern  
school of French sculpture nearly equal to his  
teacher's.

The design as accepted represents the Marquis  
de Lafayette in the uniform of a major general in  
the Continental Army of the Revolution, on a mar-  
ble pedestal, in front of which stands America ten-  
dering him a sword. Upon a bronze cartouche,  
supported by children, at the rear of the pedestal,  
will be placed an inscription, while four French  
officers, compatriots of Lafayette, will be depicted  
life size, one at each corner of the pedestal, all the  
figures being of standard bronze.

The commission on Saturday met at the War De-  
partment and decided, in view of the great assist-  
ance rendered the United States by the French  
Navy in the Revolutionary War, that two of the  
representation should be from that arm of service.  
Judge Advocate A. B. Gardiner, secretary gen-  
eral of the Society of the Cincinnati, suggested, for  
many reasons, that Vice Admiral Count d'Estaing  
and Lieutenant General Count de Grasse, of the  
French Navy, and Lieutenant General Count de  
Rochambeau and Maréchal de Camp the Chevalier  
Duportail, of the French Army, were the officers  
most appropriate to be selected. These suggestions  
were concurred in by the New York Historical  
Society, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution,  
and by the South Carolina State Society of the Cin-  
cinnati, and have been adopted.

All agree that De Grasse, who commanded the  
French fleet at Yorktown, and Rochambeau, who  
commanded the French Army there, could not be  
overlooked in any selection.

Count d'Estaing was the ranking French officer  
who came to the United States during the Revolu-  
tion, for he was not only sole vice admiral of France  
but also a lieutenant general in the French Army,  
ranking Rochambeau by eighteen years, and he  
commanded both a fleet and an army. Although  
prevented by the great storm of August, 1778, from  
doing much in Rhode Island beyond compelling the  
destruction of the British squadron in Newport



Harbor, his capture of numerous British West India Islands and protection of American trade were of incalculable service.

Seriously wounded at the siege of Savannah, Ga., upon recovery the Kings of France and Spain gave him command of the great land and naval force assembled at Cadiz in 1782-3, destined for America, with Lafayette as his chief of staff. It was this armament which brought Lord North to terms of peace. Count d'Estaing was made a citizen by the State of Georgia and given 20,000 acres of land for his services to that State. He gloried in his American citizenship and entertained the most exalted admiration for Washington, with whom he regularly corresponded.

The Chevalier Dupontail was a distinguished officer in the Loyal Corps of Engineers and came to the United States in 1776, before the alliance, with consent of Louis XVI. For six years and a half, until the close of the war, he was chief of engineers on Washington's staff. He served at Valley Forge and in the Highlands of the Hudson, in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, and planned the siege operations at Yorktown, where he commanded the combined French and American engineers and sappers and miners.

General Washington thanked him in General Orders, and the Continental Congress promoted him to Major General, and subsequently expressed in a resolution their high appreciation of his services. Louis XVI. made him a brigadier general, and subsequently a *marechal de camp*, and gave him a gratuity of 2,000 livres. After his return to France he became Minister of War, but when his country was invaded he resigned and went to the frontier to command a division under Lafayette, and was joined with him in the same unjust accusation, by the National Legislative Assembly, of August 15, 1792, and forced to emigrate.

More fortunate than Lafayette, he escaped the Austrians and came to the United States, where he resided ten years, until his friend Lieut. General Count Mathieu Dumas, who had served in America with him, secured from the Corps Legislatif a reversal of the previous decree. Returning to France, he died en route at sea. As the friend of Washington, with whom he signed the Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati when in the cantonments on the Hudson, and, as the friend of Lafayette, it was peculiarly appropriate that he should be selected for representation on the statue.

It is understood that the commission propose to place the monument, when completed, in Lafayette Square, facing the Executive Mansion, and to remove the curious and grotesquely balanced equestrian bronze statue of Jackson, by the late Clark Mills, to a less noticeable locality. So much care has been exercised by the commission that it is gratifying to know that the Capital will, ere long, possess an historical monument which will be eminent as a work of art and worthy of its subject.

#### TREASURY USURPATION.

ON Monday the Court of Claims decided the case of Captain George M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, in favor of that officer, following the recent decision in Surgeon Billings's case. Chief Justice Richardson delivered the opinion. This is one of the "Department cases" submitted to the court under the "Bowman Act" of 1883 by the Secretary of War and recently argued by Judge Advocate Gardiner.

Captain Wheeler went to Venice, Italy, under orders of the War Department, to attend the Third International Geographical Congress, and although his official report of that duty was deemed so valuable that Congress in 1885, by joint resolution, caused it to be published as an Executive document, the late Second Comptroller, Maynard, disallowed Captain Wheeler's mileage accounts and called on him to refund the amount received.

The case of 1st Lieutenant C. W. Harrold, 3d U. S. Artillery, has been substituted by Judge Advocate Gardiner, acting as counsel for the Secretary of War, in place of that of Captain J. B. Rawles, 5th Artillery, and decisions may be expected in all the remaining War Department cases on Monday next. Lieutenant Harrold from the date when the foot battery to which he belonged was designated a light battery drew mounted pay, but the accounting

officers of the Treasury said that he was not entitled to do so before the battery was *fully equipped*.

From this "decision" in the Treasury, it would follow, that although a battery might at once receive its horses and begin mounted drill, the battery officers would not be entitled to mounted pay until all the guns and caissons and horse furniture had been received and the uniforms of the men changed to light artillery. This shows that when Treasury officials arrogate to themselves universal knowledge and proceed to enter upon the discussion of technical professional questions arising in the military or naval service, in order to "decide" thereon, the inevitable result will be confusion in administration.

The case of Major William Smith, Paymaster, U. S. A., before the Court is peculiar. He was the proper officer to pay the 7th Cavalry, and paid 2d Lieut. C. M. Carrow, on April 30, 1879, for that month, not knowing and having no means of knowing that Lieut. Carrow was reported absent without leave on his post return. Soon afterwards Lieut. Carrow committed suicide before there was any judicial determination whether he was excusably or inexcusably absent from his command. As he is beyond the reach of the accounting officers, Major Smith was fixed upon as an expiatory sacrifice to the Treasury juggernaut. The Secretary of War, however, urges that Major Smith is protected by that paragraph of Regulations (1653) which dates back to 1834 and which in 1863 received the approval of Congress, viz.: That "if any account paid on the certificate of an officer to the facts is afterwards disallowed for error of fact in the certificate, it shall pass to the credit of the disbursing officer, and be charged to the officer who gave the certificate." As Lieut. Carrow certified that he was not absent without leave, Major Smith claims exemption for the payment. Major Smith has also been called upon to refund the amounts paid by him under the orders of Secretary of War Lincoln, to the stenographic reporter and expert witnesses who had been employed in the colored cadet Whittaker case, under contracts made by the Judge Advocate of that Court under authority of the Secretary of War.

The opinion of the Court in each of these cases is looked for with much interest, not only in the Army but also in the Navy in view of the peculiar assumption by the accounting officers of the Treasury of quasi judicial powers involved in the disallowances which form the basis of the controverted questions of law. Second Comptroller Maynard (now Assistant Secretary of the Treasury) held that under Sec. 191 of the Revised Statutes his decision was conclusive and binding on the Secretary of War and all branches of the Executive Departments, but the Court of Claims has already brushed this claim away in its decision in one of these Department cases.

In his argument in the matter of Major Wm. Smith, Paymaster, U. S. A., whose payments of stenographic reporter and expert witnesses at West Point were disallowed; Major Asa Bird Gardiner, J. A., says: "The case now under revision very well illustrates the character of the efforts of the late Second Comptroller to subordinate the head of another Executive Department to his *dictum*. Where it has suited his purpose, an Army Regulation would be invoked, and held as binding on the authority which made such regulations for subordinates as well as upon the subordinates themselves. When a regulation has not been found applicable, then the late Second Comptroller assumed to substitute his own opinion as to the propriety of the expenditure, for that of the head of the department charged with its administration. In the present case, under revision, the late Second Comptroller wholly evaded paragraph 1007 of the Army Regulations of 1863 (37th section act of Congress July 28, 1866), which was repeated in section 1653, Army Regulations of 1891, viz., that 'An officer shall have credit for an expenditure of money made in obedience to the orders of his commanding officer. If the expenditure is disallowed, it shall be charged to the officer who ordered it.' In the present case the orders, under which Major Smith made the payment, were the orders of the late Secretary of War (Lincoln), and, in contemplation of law, were the orders of the President of the United States. Such being the case, even if the

accounting officer's action were not void for want of authority, a legal wrong would be perpetrated on Major Smith, by stopping his pay because he obeyed his orders. When, however, the case is contemplated in this light, the usurpation of authority shown in the decision of the late Second Comptroller becomes more clearly apparent."

#### CHINESE MILITARY SCHOOL AT TIENTSIN.

THE Chinese Government, as the *Messenger Officiel* informs us, at the suggestion of Li-Hung-Tschan, the Governor of the province of Tschili, decided to found an institution for the purpose of producing able and well instructed native officers. With this object the first course of instruction for Chinese military pupils was opened at Tientsin in 1885. At the same time was begun the erection of a special building for the accommodation of the Chinese cadet corps, the intention being that both the building itself and the organization of the establishment should serve as a model for all the military schools which it was proposed to establish, viz., one in each of the eighteen provinces of the Chinese Empire. The school at Tientsin lies on the bank of the Peiho, and though it does not show any departure from the conventional architecture of the country it answers its purpose very well. Besides a large number of reception, dining, and sleeping apartments, the building contains spacious lecture halls, two libraries, an armory, photographic and lithographic studios, chemical and physical laboratories, and a room for drawing. Near the building is a spacious drill ground where the cadets are exercised in target practice. Detachments of infantry and artillery are attached to the school in order to train the cadets in field and garrison duty. The commandant of the school is a Chinese, Dastai Yang-Tsung Pan, and the second in command is Major Pauli, an ex-major of the German artillery. The professors are all foreigners, mainly ex-officers of the German Army, and they have organized the school on the German model.

Theoretically only youths of the upper classes, between the ages of 14 and 15, are admitted to the school. Practically this rule is not observed, as the present object is to obtain as many useful officers as possible in the shortest time, and therefore men of 40 or even 50 years of age are admitted. The cadets remain under instruction in the lower classes for four years, during which they are taught Chinese calligraphy, foreign languages, geography, history, and natural sciences. At the end of this preparatory course they are attached for one year to the troops which are connected with the school, free choice being granted as to the arm of the service. They then serve for another year with the active army, after which they return to the school for a special course. After passing a final examination the cadet receives his commission as an officer and is permanently attached to the standing army.

Of the Barrow design for a war ship, for which our Government has paid the \$15,000 prize, the London "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "Compared with the *Conqueror*, a ship of about the same dimensions, Mr. John's vessel seems to be a great improvement in point of protection, range of fire, and speed. And yet the *Conqueror* is preferred as a fighting ship by many naval men to the heavier citadel class. Mr. John's remarks on the fighting qualities of the ship he has designed show that he has given much attention to the study of those questions to which the other papers were principally devoted. He has, as it were, first placed himself in the position of the officer who might have to fight an action, and having decided how he would prefer to engage, has endeavored to design the best ship for the purpose without lessening more than possible her fighting capacity, supposing the action to take place on other lines than those he would prefer. Here, then, we have an instance of the naval architect having the courage of his opinions, not only with reference to the ships of the future, but the tactics of the future as well. If a naval architect in competing for a prize can do this, why is it that our naval authorities, having still greater inducements, do not do so also? As Capt. Grenfell says, 'It seems evident that the first necessity is a clear and definite pronouncement, on the part of the naval officer, as to the mode in which future



actions should be fought.' Until this is done, there will always be reason in the economist's contention that 'in no profession is there greater divergence than among seamen and naval constructors as to the best type of war vessel.' "

THE following resolution of inquiry concerning the pay of retired officers of the Army and Navy and of judicial officers was, on motion of Mr. Reagan, adopted by the Senate April 11:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Treasury, respectively, be directed to furnish the following information, that is to say: That the Secretary of War be directed to transmit to the Senate a full and complete list of the officers of the Army who have been put on the retired list, with the date of the retirement of each, and if any have died, the date of such deaths, the rank of each, and the rank from which he was promoted on being retired, the amount of his annual pay and allowances, if allowances are made, and any increase of pay since being retired by reason of his longevity, and the reasons and cause for the retirement of each, the aggregate of their annual pay and the aggregate of all the money which has been so paid.

That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to transmit to the Senate a full and complete list of the officers of the Navy and of the Marine Service who have been put on the retired list with the date of the retirement of each, and if any have died the date of such deaths, the rank of each, the rank from which he was promoted on being retired, the amount of his annual pay and allowances, if allowances are made, and any increase of pay since being retired by reason of his longevity, and the reasons and cause for the retirement of each, the aggregate of their annual pay, and the aggregate of all money which has been so paid.

And that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to transmit to the Senate a full and complete list of all judicial officers who have been retired on pay with the date of retirement of each, and if any have died the date of such deaths, the office held by each, the amount of his annual pay, the aggregate of the annual pay of those so retired, and the aggregate of all money which has been so paid.

THE nominations of Major General Crook and Brigadier-General Brooke came up for consideration by the Senate Military Committee at their meeting on Thursday, and were promptly approved, all agreeing that they were both excellent appointments. Following their confirmation will come their assignment to commands. Various rumors are afloat involving a general changing around among the majors and brigadier-generals, but when they come to be sifted down none of them appear to have any foundation. Our best information at this writing is that General Crook will be assigned to the command of the Division of the Missouri, relieving the Lieutenant-General, who has been in nominal charge of the Division since General Terry went on sick leave, and that Brigadier-General Brooke will succeed Major-General Crook in command of the Department of the Platte. We have seen it stated that General Schofield was not altogether pleased with his present command and would be willing to return to Chicago again. As he is the senior major-general, a request to be returned to what is generally considered to be the senior command would be promptly approved, but there is a general conviction that he is content to remain where he is. Another rumor has it that General Howard would be relieved from the Pacific by General Crook and ordered to the Missouri, General Miles taking General Crook's place in the Department of the Platte, the new brigadier-general going to the Department of Arizona. This change is not considered probable at Army Headquarters.

A GENERAL ORDER from A. G. O., of April 13, directs the 3d and 25th Regiments of Infantry in the Department of Dakota, to exchange stations; the 5th Infantry is transferred from the Department of Dakota to the Department of Texas, and the 16th Infantry from Texas to the Department of the Platte, with headquarters at Fort Douglas, Utah, and its companies at such stations in that department as the department commander may designate. The companies of the 6th Infantry now at Fort Douglas go to Fort Lewis, Col. The 22d Infantry goes to the Department of Dakota, with headquarters at Fort Keogh, and the companies to such stations as the department commander may direct. The 13th Infantry, Dept. of Arizona, will exchange stations with the 24th Infantry in the Dept. of the Missouri. The Commanding General Dept. of Arizona will order a company from his command to duty at Fort Marcy, New Mexico. Battery G, 1st Artillery, Fort Monroe, Va., will exchange station with Battery F, 1st Artillery, Presidio of San Francisco. The portion of the 7th Cavalry in the Department of Dakota will march to Fort Riley, and, upon arrival, they and the companies of the 18th Infantry at Fort Riley will be assigned to such stations as the commanding General Department of the Missouri may designate. The

8th Cavalry is transferred from the Department of Texas to the Department of Dakota. Such minor changes as are absolutely necessary by reason of transfer of 8th Cavalry will be ordered by commanding General Department of Texas.

THE twenty years' service promotion bill, which passed the House April 3, has reached the Senate and is now in the hands of the Senate Military Committee. It is the intention of Chairman Hawley to have a full expression of views from the War Department and the measure will be carefully considered by the committee before reporting it back to the Senate. A number of propositions have been received, and there is a strong feeling in the committee in favor of an amendment giving the same privilege of promotion to officers of the line as proposed for the staff. One of the plans proposed, which seems to meet with favor, is to create junior grades in the ranks of colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major and captain, with provisos for promotion from the junior to the higher grades, and that promotions to the junior grades after twenty years' service shall carry with them no change in duties.

THE sub-committee of the House Military Committee in charge of the Army appropriation bill have been busily engaged this week upon that measure. Most all of the bureau officers of the War Department were called upon to explain their estimates. The bill will probably be in shape to report to the full committee before the close of the week. It is thought that an appropriation of \$24,000,000 will be recommended, which will be several hundred thousand more than the appropriation for the current year.

By the retirement of Gen. Duane, Chief of Engineers, and Gen. Baird, Insp.-General, which occur June 30 and Aug. 20, respectively, the President will have the appointment of two more brigadier-generals during the present year. That Col. Jones will succeed to the inspector generalship is accepted as a foregone conclusion, but as to chief of engineers there is some uncertainty, in view of the prominence of the two leading candidates—Colonels Casey and Parke. By the recent death of Col. Gillmore, Col. Casey is advanced to the head of the list of colonels in his corps, which is regarded by some as strengthening his chances for promotion. The fact, however, that Col. Parke will retire before Col. Casey, and that he has been longer in the Service, encourages his friends to believe that he will go on the retired list with the rank of brigadier-general. All agree, however, that both officers have good claims for promotion and that the appointment of either of them will do honor to the position and to the Service. Capt. Henry W. Lawton, 4th Cav., it is generally believed by Army officers in a position to know, will be appointed to the junior vacancy in the Inspector-General's Department upon the promotion of Col. Roger Jones.

FIFTY additional clerks have been transferred from the Q. M. General's Office, the Surgeon General's Office, and the Rebellion Records Office to the office of the Adjutant General for the purpose of completing the muster rolls of the Rebellion, in order to facilitate the adjustment of the claims for back pay under the act of 1893 authorizing the muster of certain officers and enlisted men of the Volunteer forces. There are about 10,000 of these claims to be settled. By the organization of a new division of the Adjutant General's Office, known as the "Re-muster Division," these claims are being disposed of at the rate of about 150 per week.

In the "American Magazine" for May will appear the first part of a graphic and startling article on Anarchy and Dynamite. The author, the editor informs us, is a well known military gentleman. He certainly handles the subject in a fearless and masterly manner, and through the agency of a "dream" foretells the future and shows the dangers to which our large cities are subjected at the hands of the followers of the red flag. The article is full of startling situations intended to show how utterly inadequate are the safeguards in the hands of the authorities against a mob that has possession of dynamite bombs. The article will be specially interesting to the National Guard.

COLONEL BATCHELDER, of Boston, Government Historian of the battle of Gettysburg, has obtained an order from the Secretary of War for 70,000 pounds of bronze gun metal for the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, to be used in erecting equestrian statues to Generals Meade, Hancock, Sykes, Sedgwick and Warren.

THE Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home Association convened in annual session at the Riggs House, Washington, D. C., on April 10. There were present: Gen. Wm. B. Franklin, president, Connecticut; Col. Leonard A. Harris, first vice-president, Cincinnati; Gen. John A. Martin, second vice-president, Kansas; Gen. Martin McMahon, secretary, New York; Gen. James S. Negley, Pittsburg; Gen. John C. Black, Commissioner of Pensions; Gen. Thomas Hyde, Bath, Me.; Gen. Wm. J. Sewell, Camden, N. J., and Col. John L. Mitchell, Milwaukee. The only absent active member was Capt. William Blanding, San Francisco. All of the others were re-elected. The title deeds of the California branch of the Home were received and examined, and the quarterly estimates of expenses adopted. Col. Chas. Treichel was appointed governor of the Pacific branch and Col. Canby commissary of subsistence of the Southern branch. At the meeting on Wednesday a committee, consisting of Gen. Black, Gen. McMahon, and Col. Harris, was appointed to prepare a memorial page to be inserted in the minutes of the meeting on the death of the late Chief Justice, who was, ex officio, the oldest member of the board. On Thursday the board, accompanied by several members of the House and Senate Military Committees, visited the Home at Hampton, Va., where the first meeting was held. During the latter part of the week the members appeared before the House Military and Appropriation Committees.

FRED. E. BENNETT, of Boston, made recently a full score of 100 with a revolver. He used a 44-calibre Smith and Wesson Army revolver, firing with arm extended, a distance of 30 yards, at a standard American target with a 4-inch bull's eye. The inner bull's eye was one and sixty-eight-hundredths inches in diameter, and a shot that hit it counted 10 points. Eight of the ten shots landed plumb in the inner bull's eye and two just touched its edges. Mr. Bennett last November made 95 out of 100 at 50 yards, and Ira A. Paine 96, Dec. 17, 1887, and W. W. Bennett the same score, Dec. 23, 1887. The first record on 30 yards' pistol target was a score of 43 out of 50 in five shots by Mr. F. W. Bennett in June, 1887. In October last Mr. F. E. Bennett made an aggregate of 91, which was then the best known 10 shot record at 30 yards. The distance was changed when Mr. A. L. Brackett made 98 at 25 yards.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT has issued a circular to all of the War Department clerks inviting them to send to the special commission appointed to investigate the existing business methods in the War Department and to devise a more expeditious system, any views or suggestions they may have to offer.

THE Winder Building, which for so many years has been occupied, in part, by the offices of the Chief of Ordnance, Chief of Engineers and Judge-Advocate General, was last week turned over to the Treasury Department in accordance with a recent act of Congress. Chief Engineer Williamson, U. S. Navy, who has had charge of the building in addition to his other duties, is thus relieved of a not altogether desirable duty.

THE New York branch of the well known London firm of Messrs. E. and F. N. Spon, publishers and importers of scientific books, have removed to No. 12 Courthand street, a few doors from Broadway. Their new location is in the immediate vicinity of some of the principal firms supplying engineering and electrical materials and is convenient to the elevated railroad stations, Pennsylvania and New Jersey Central Railway ferries.

THE Kansas City Times says: "The enlisted men of the cavalry and artillery complain seriously of the gauntlets now issued to them. It is said that they are not only faulty in material, but are badly put together. The sewing is very loosely done, causing it to rip either two or three days after issue and worn by the soldier. They are also of unusual sizes, the men being unable to fit themselves."

THE following from the Paris *Figaro* ought to interest some of our readers, and will certainly give them some information about American generals which they did not possess before:

Les généraux américains se livrent aux occupations les plus variées en dehors du service.  
Le général Bartlett, le vainqueur d'Appomattox, est directeur d'un aile.  
Le général Webb est professeur d'un collège.  
Le général Wallace écrit des romans.  
Le général Slocum est avocat.  
Le général Smyrne est avocat.  
Le général Mahone est commissaire en marchandises.

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: 2d Lt. Chas. B. Wheeler, 5th Art.; 1st Lt. F. Jarvis Patten, 21st Inf.; Capt. J. B. Rodman, 20th Inf.; 1st Lt. J. Reynolds Landis, 1st Cav.; Col. Rufus Saxton, A. Q. M. G.; Capt. M. C. Wyeth, Asst. Surg.; Lt. Col. R. F. O'Beirne, 15th Inf.; Lt. Col. D. Woodruff, retired; 1st Lt. Chas. A. Churchill, 5th Inf.; Maj. M. B. Adams, Eng.



## GENERAL Q. A. GILLMORE, U. S. A.

Among the pioneers of the Western Reserve of Ohio was Quintus Gillmore, a Massachusetts farmer, who settled at Black River, Lorraine County, Ohio, where a son was born to him Feb. 23, 1823. This being the day on which was received the news of the election to the Presidency of another son of Massachusetts, John Quincy Adams, the name of the President-elect was bestowed upon the son, who thus became known as Quincy Adams Gillmore. The boy's early years were divided, like those of most country lads, between farming work in the summer and schooling during 3 months of winter. In his 14th year he was sent to the Academy at Norwalk, O., where he was in a few years promoted to the position of teacher. Next we find him, in 1845, at the Elyria Academy, where he wrote his first and, so far as known, his only poem, which secured for him the first prize in English composition. More than this, it attracted the attention of the member of Congress for the district, Hon. E. S. Hamlin, and he bestowed upon its author an appointment as cadet at the Military Academy in 1845. The first year he ranked as No. 3 in his class, the next year he was advanced to No. 2, the third year he was first in his class, and held that rank until his graduation, those immediately following him being Parke, Benét, Haines and Duncan. Gillmore's first service after receiving promotion to Brevet 21 Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, July 1, 1849, was in connection with the defenses of Hampton Roads, Va. His next duty was at West Point, first with the company of sappers, miners and pontoniers, next as Assistant Professor of Engineering, and afterwards as Quartermaster. He returned to his work at Ft. Monroe in 1856, and July 1 of that year received his promotion to First Lieutenant. He was next on duty in New York, and soon after the war broke out, August 6, 1861, he was promoted to captain and attached as Chief Engineer to the Fort Royal Expeditionary Corps. It was here that he became so well known as an artilleryman, being in charge of the bombardment of Fort Pulaski, Ga. Compelled to return north by ill health, he assisted the Governor of New York in forwarding troops. September 18, 1862, he was appointed to the command of a division operating from Covington, Ky., having in the meantime received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel, April 11, 1862, for his services at Fort Pulaski, and the appointment of Brigadier-General, U. S. V., April 24, 1862. He was in command at the successful battle of Somerset, Ky., March 30, 1863, for which he received the brevet of Colonel. His promotion to Major, Corps of Engineers, June 1, 1863, came while he was in command of the 10th Army Corps, engaged in the operations against Charleston, and a few weeks later, July 10, 1863, he was appointed Major-General, U. S. V. He engaged with his corps in the operations on the James River, near Bermuda Hundred, including the battle of Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864. He commanded two divisions of the 19th Army Corps in the defence of Washington two months later, and was so severely injured by a fall of his horse during the pursuit of Early that he applied for sick leave, acting, during his absence from the field, as President of the Board for testing Ames's Wrought Iron Cannon. He was next ordered on a tour of inspection of fortifications and then to the command of the Department of the South. He received, March 13, 1865, the brevets of brigadier and major general, U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services at Forts Wagner and Sumter. He resigned his volunteer commission Dec. 5, 1865, and from that time on was actively occupied in the duties of his profession as an officer of the Corps of Engineers. Gen. Gillmore was a man of the active, energetic and ambitious temperament, which with corresponding ability commands success. No man in the Corps of Engineers was more widely known to foreigners, as well as to his own countrymen. Probably what did most to extend his general reputation was the part he took in the artillery operations in Charleston Harbor and at Fort Pulaski. Describing his services in connection with the reduction of the latter place, the New York Times says:

After the capture of Fort Royal late in November Capt. Gillmore was ordered to make a reconnaissance of the locality, and two days later reported that he had effected the reduction of Fort Pulaski practically by means of batteries of mortars and rifled guns placed on Tybee Island. He would require, he said, ten 10-inch seacoast mortars, ten 13-inch seacoast mortars, 8 heavy rifled guns and 8 columbiads. This proposition was received with astonishment by Capt. Gillmore's superior officers, and was treated with ridicule by some of the older engineers of the corps. Tybee Island was something over 1,700 yards from Fort Pulaski, and the limit for the practicable breaching of masonry forts was then generally supposed to be 1,000 yds.; in fact, the limit was considered to be from 600 to 700 yards, excepting under peculiarly favorable circumstances. Even at these distances from 4 to 7 days' firing, with considerable artillery, was considered necessary in order to render a breach practicable. Capt. Gillmore was unable to quote any authority for his belief that Fort Pulaski could be breached at a distance of 1,700 yards, and had only his theoretical ideas and his experiments to give him assurance. The position of the fort was such that Gen. R. E. Lee, in the winter of 1861, notified the commander that he had nothing to fear from Tybee Island, as it was not within even dangerous distance. Capt. Gillmore, however, believed that the capacity of rifled guns had not been fully appreciated. Gen. Tolton, the venerable head of the corps, frowned upon the young captain's scheme as visionary. The General commanding, how-

ever, while not fully convinced of the wisdom of the scheme, determined to let him try it, so he indorsed the plan and sent it to Washington. Six weeks later a reluctant consent was given and operations were begun.

On the 10th of April following, 1862, the firing began. It was soon found that the smooth bore, mortars, and columbiads were useless at the distance for the purpose of making breaches, but the rifled guns soon began to have a telling effect upon the fort, while the responses from the garrison did not come anywhere near the Union batteries. Before night a breach was almost effected, and by 5 o'clock the next afternoon the fort, in a dilapidated condition, was surrendered to Gen. Gillmore. This achievement created a sensation throughout this country, and, in fact, all over Europe, for it rendered vulnerable half the fortifications of the world.

The degree of A. M. was conferred on Gen. Gillmore by Oberlin College in 1856, and that of Ph. D. by Rutgers College in 1878. He was the author of "The Siege and Reduction of Fort Pulaski," of a "Practical Treatise on Limes, Hydraulic Cements and Mortars," of "Engineering and Artillery Operations against the Defences of Charleston," of "Béton Coznet and Other Artificial Stones," of works on the strength of the building stones of the United States, and on roads, streets and pavements, and a most valued contributor to the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on engineering subjects.

One of his biographers says of Gen. Gillmore's military record: "He made himself the first artilleryman of the war, and if not also the first engineer, he was second to none. In the boldness and originality of his operations he surpassed any similar achievements, not only in this war, but in any war. Notwithstanding the varied operations around Richmond, Atlanta and Vicksburg, when men speak of great living engineers they think as naturally of Gillmore in the New World as of Todleben in the Old."

Gen. Gillmore leaves a widow and four sons. Two of his boys are lawyers, a third a merchant, and the fourth is Lieut. Gillmore, 8th U. S. Cavalry, now stationed at Fort Clark, Texas. The funeral took place from his home in Brooklyn, April 10. A guard of honor, consisting of a score of members of the U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., accompanied the remains to the church, carrying their battle scarred flags, and were followed by the pall-bearers, Gens. J. C. Duane, John G. Parke, H. L. Abbott and Cyrus B. Comstock, Cols. A. Piper and T. L. Casey.

The casket with the remains was carried by a committee of Grant Post, G. A. R., to which the deceased belonged, viz: Messrs. Melville, Corwin, J. H. Johnson, McKellar, Knight, Howatt, Brush, Quillim, Miller, Barney, Hendrickson, McDonald and Louville. In his funeral address the Rev. Dr. Hall said of the deceased: "He had been a gallant soldier, but his greatest honor was the victory of his later years, when he had acknowledged Christ before man and the angels. His life should appeal to every one. He had never heard him boast, nor had he ever heard him complain, though his troubles had been many and his suffering great. In the great struggle with death which he had carried on for years, he had been a patient soldier of the cross and a gallant one, as he had been a brave defender of his country in the time of need."

On Wednesday, April 11, the remains were taken to West Point for interment.

## A MEXICAN EPISODE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the issue of the JOURNAL of April 7, under the heading of "A Soldier of Fortune," you copy an article from the National Tribune which in its tenor does grave injustice to Gen. R. Clay Crawford. The enclosed copy, dated March 6, 1887, will plainly show that he was not then engaged in any scheme to found, or help found, a monarchy in Mexico. I was, with several others, deeply interested in a scheme which we thought at the time the policy of the Government. We may have erred. But there is sufficient data in my possession from Gen. Santa Anna, Senor Naphegyi and others to set in its true light the objects and purposes of the so-called Soldiers of Fortune. Officers of the United States Army holding high rank to day were engaged in the scheme, and it redounds to their credit and honor, for they had fought for a principle and were willing to continue the struggle. It is needless for me to add further, but I am willing to answer all questions from proper sources. Very truly yours,

EUGENE J. COURTENAY.

TORRINGTON, CONN., April 10, 1888.

[COPY.]

REPUBLICA MEXICANA SECRETARIA PARTICULAR DEL  
GENERAL EN JEFE DEL EJERCITO LIBERTADOR.  
HIDALGO, EX. FOMCRA, March 6, 1887.

Col. Eugene J. Courtenay, A. A. G.:

COLONEL: I have submitted the names of your two friends to Gen. R. Clay Crawford; also your proposition to correspond with your military acquaintances, etc. He thinks favorably of the matter, but as the expedition will probably leave at an early day there will not be time to perfect an organization in that manner. I send you two commissions, one as colonel of infantry, the other in blank (you can insert name) for adjutant of the regiment. I will furnish you soon complete instructions.

Hold yourself in readiness to move. The General wishes you for the staff of Gen. Sta. Anna.

I remain, colonel, your obedient servant,

T. H. ROSES, Major and A. D. C.

MAJOR J. R. MYRICK, Col. G. F. Towle and Lieut. L. H. Hare, U. S. A., late Aides-de-Camp on the staff of Maj. Gen. Terry, have been ordered to their regiments. Major Myrick has just received a four months' leave and at its expiration will join at Fort McHenry, Md., Col. Towle goes to Fort Clark, Tex., and Lieut. Hare to Fort Riley, Kas.

## THE STEELE BILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The Steele bill is well named. It cuts down the pay of officers who have done the hardest, most valuable, service and eats away the well earned pay of our retired veterans. It appears to the writer an artillery bill "in toto," so far as benefit to the Army is concerned. No regard for hard frontier service is shown officers of Cavalry and Infantry, the monotonous life of the frontier, the deprivations due to exile from civilization, the hard work in the field against Indians; all this is disregarded and a desire manifested by this bill to place over the heads of such officers those whose lives have been spent in comparative luxury in eastern garrisons. Again, it provides for a conglomeration of all branches of the Service, an idea absurd in these modern days of specialty. A cavalry officer is a cavalry officer and cannot be made by an act of transfer from the artillery, nor can an experienced officer of infantry be replaced by an artillery officer who has never seen the frontier where most of our little Army is stationed and where experience is at times a matter of life or death. The cutting down of the pay of the active and retired list and the filling of the vacancies created by this bill from all arms lineally, save the artillery, which is to have the benefit of promotion in the infantry and cavalry as well as its own branch, (no cavalry or infantry officer is permitted to enter the highly scientific corps), as well as the provision for unequal promotion thereafter will make a good officer sorry that he has devoted his life to the profession of arms and to his country. It will reduce the already meagre means of an officer's living and destroy the little "esprit de corps" that now exists. Mr. Steele, please let the Army alone. May the honorable Congress of the U. S. be pleased to let our little Army remain as it is until some legislation that will be of mutual good to all is possible. All the Army needs is the honorable retirement of its honorable "dead wood."

JUSTICE.

FORT SIMEON, D. T., April 2, 1888.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The measure known as the "Steele Bill," now under consideration by the House Military Committee, seems to discriminate unjustly against a class of men who had reason to hope that they were deserving of better treatment. I refer to the post commissary and post quartermaster sergeants.

The grade of post commissary sergeant was established by Congress about fifteen years ago on the recommendation of that distinguished officer, Gen. A. B. Eaton, since deceased, and at the time Commissary General of the Army.

In establishing this grade Congress understood and appreciated the value of an outlet of promotion for the deserving portion of the line of the Army, who were not eligible, on account of age, to a commission, and saw the value of holding out inducement as a reward for faithful service to all meritorious non-commissioned officers.

Thousands of dollars have been saved to the Government since this corps was established, and now, after all these years of faithful service, this handful of trained and experienced men, who have passed through all the lower grades of non-commissioned officer, who have fought their way from the ranks, who have absolutely no further hope of promotion, who have proved themselves honest, capable, and efficient, are to be put back, almost where they began, fifteen years ago. If it is not an outrage, what is it? It is hard luck, to say the least. It seems like a blow in the face from a friend, and cannot fail to put the corps in the deepest kind of mourning.

These remarks will also apply to the post quartermaster sergeants, who might better have remained with their regimental comrades than sought promotion (?) and passed a most rigid examination only to be thrust back, and made to feel the cold steel of parsimony, instead of the warm hand of generosity, which they had reason to hope would be extended to all.

FAIR PLAY.

## GERMAN V. SPANISH.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Has it ever occurred to anyone to inquire why the study of Spanish is still kept up at West Point and German discarded? There is a tradition in our history that once upon a time we had something to do with a Spanish speaking people in Mexico and that because we might again come in contact with them it is necessary for our Army officers to know their language.

If the Mexican argument for the study of Spanish at West Point holds then all officers destined for posts on the upper Missouri should be taught the Sioux, those on the Yellowstone the Crow, those in Arizona and New Mexico the Comanche and Apache, etc. The time spent on Spanish by the cadets would, if given to German, enable them to acquire at least a book knowledge of that language, as they now do of French, thus opening to them, by the aid of a dictionary, the treasures of German literature. As things now stand the cadets waste their time on an attempt to learn the language of a nation which has no literature and which, but for the work done by Prescott, Irving, Motley and other American and British authors would have no written history—a nation which cannot point to a single great soldier—the ferocious butcher and hangman called Duke of Alva does certainly not deserve the name—and which to this day classes among its exalted statesmen the hideous monster known as Philip II. and his co-adjutor Torquemada.

While West Point busies itself with requiring the cadets to read in Spanish extracts from the life of Don Quixote, pious anecdotes about one Alfonso V., King of Castile, and incredible stories of the adventures of the Cid (the latter could be discounted 500 per cent. by a life of Col. Ochiltree, of Texas, and still leave the weight of "probability" on the colonel's side), all the splendid military literature of the Germany of to-day remains a sealed book to more than 90 per cent. of our Army officers, who scarcely know of the existence even of the magnificent compilations of the Prussian General Staff, of the "military letters" of Prince Kraft zu Hohenlohe, von Schellendorf, Count Waldersee and hundreds of other German and Austrian military writers of lesser note but treating subjects of vital importance to every military individual. I say these are a closed



book to all our officers having no knowledge of German, because on account of their special character and of the limited number of persons in the United States interested in such works, they are very rarely found translated and republished in English in this country.

The French are a progressive people and the study of that language is very properly kept up at West Point, and their military literature is well worth more attention than it receives on our part. How many of our officers know that most of the cumbersome drill formations and movements concerning the improvement or possible abolition of which a Board of Officers is now sitting in Washington, were discarded even by Russia ten and by Germany and France about 18 years ago; that the "Kleine Tactik" and "Zerstreute Gefechtsart," which are the very life and soul of the war of the present day are, with most of us, an entirely unknown quantity?

Wake up! whoever is responsible for this state of affairs, and find out that English, French, German and Russian speaking people are the world of this 19th century, and learn also that all the life, energy and enterprise Spain ever had passed away from it when, about 500 years ago, the Moors left that country and went back to Africa. DOM PEDRO.

#### COMPETITIVE TESTS OF ARMOR PLATES.

LONDON, March 24.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THERE is now in progress at Portsmouth a series of competitive trials of armor plates, which competition is likely to create much interest in naval circles. It was instituted not from any doubt in the minds of our Admiralty officials as to the armor they were using, but to silence once and for all the repeated attacks which were made upon them by the English and foreign press, and which were doubtless instigated by Messrs. Schneider.

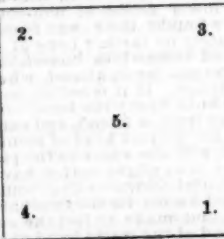
It will be observed that this firm is not represented, the reason being that on more than one occasion the Government have offered to purchase from them plates for testing purposes, but the offer has always been declined. Even in the present competition they were invited, but evaded the competition by attaching impossible conditions. There are 11 plates to be fired at as follows:

1. C. Cammell and Co. "Wilson" compound.
2. J. Brown and Co. "Ellis" compound.
3. C. Cammell and Co. Solid steel.
4. Spencers, Newcastle. Cast steel unwrought.
5. Vickers, Sheffield. Solid pressed steel.
6. Firth, Sheffield. Rolled steel.
7. Jessops, Sheffield. Cast steel.
8. Beardmore, Glasgow. Solid steel.
9. J. Brown and Co. Solid steel.
10. Armstrongs, Newcastle. Steel.
11. Whitworths, Manchester. Steel.

They are all of the same size, viz: 8 ft. x 6 ft. x 10 1/2 inches, and bolted on to a solid oak backing.

The test is by the new B. L. 6 in. gun of the improved type. The projectiles weigh 100 lbs., and with the charge of 45 lbs. E. X. E. powder give a velocity of 2,000 feet per second.

The test is five shots: 1 and 2, Holtzer forged steel; 3 and 4, Palliser chilled cast iron; 5, Holtzer forged steel, arranged thus:



The above conditions are common to all the plates.

The first of this series, viz: the "Wilson" compound plate was fired at on Saturday morning last on board the *Nettle* at Portsmouth, and was a most perfect success.

It stopped the three forged steel projectiles, leaving them sticking in the plate. Owing to the shells remaining in the plate it was not possible to gauge the actual penetration, but it was estimated to be from five to six inches. The two Palliser shells, Nos. 3 and 4 simply splashed on the hard surface of the plate, with a penetration of about two inches. There were only a few fine hair cracks made in the steel face. With this exception the plate is apparently uninjured, and capable of receiving a much greater further punishment. It is regarded by the experts as the best plate ever fired at.

#### AUSTRIAN ARMY AWFULLY ARRAYED.

A FOREIGN correspondent writing of the Austrian Army says: "It is almost incredible on what a pitiful sum the Austrian soldier has to exist. He gets six kreutzers—that is, about three cents a day, from which he has to buy blacking, oil, etc., and all other necessary articles for cleansing his clothes and accoutrements. His rations are equally unsatisfactory; they consist of a bit of coarse black bread in the morning, and as much water as he likes, unless he happens to be quartered in one of the small forts situated on the rocky heights of Dalmatia or Herzegovina, when he will be restricted even in the consumption of water.

"The next meal is taken at noon and consists of a plateful of broth, half a pound of boiled beef and nothing else. If any vegetable be put into the broth, the meat portion has to be lessened in order to buy such luxuries as beans and potatoes. On this fare the soldier has to go from morning till night through all his sharp bodily exertions, and when he comes home at night, ever so hungry, not a scrap of food awaits him, unless a richer comrade can offer him a piece of dry bread."

MISS LOCKWOOD, who is an accomplished linguist, having been educated in Europe, after a pleasant visit as the guest of Medical Director and Mrs. Albert L. Gibson, U. S. Navy, at Mare Island, Cal., expects to spend several weeks with her brother, Lt. Lockwood, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

### VOLUNTEERS AND REGULARS.

Volunteers put down the rebellion; the country is full of the same men who can, and will, rise up in the defence of the nation. We need no Regulars.—(Extract from a speech made at a meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic at —)

Volunteers, you noble veterans were, in name; but regulars in fact. If you men who, in steady, swift, unbroken ranks, pressed on to Appomattox through a hostile country, fighting day after day, in pursuit of a flying, but desperate, battle-hardened foe, were not regulars, then the world never knew what regulars were, and all the battling, hungering, thirsting, and the other innumerable sufferings of horrid war were undergone by you for naught.

Do you, veterans of a hundred battles, mean to tell your countrymen that you were at the end no better soldiers than the undisciplined horde of brave, intelligent men that fought the brave, undisciplined rebels at Bull Run; that the fearful attrition of four years did not transfer you and your foes into regulars; that the end found you and your gallant foes only apprentices in the bloody trade?

Men of '65, compare yourselves with yourselves when you were men of '61, and tell me frankly, had you fought such men at the beginning as you fought at the ending, would not the result have been dreadful slaughter, yea, utter annihilation, to you. You were volunteers, but years of bloody struggling and discipline made you real, glorious, honored veterans.

The beginning saw the rushing together of armed mobs, at which Europe laughed; the end saw the mighty struggling of trained giants, at which Europe stood appalled, from which she had much to learn.

At first you were not able to cope with veterans; later you were the greatest of veterans yourselves. Why then deary the regulars who, when you old, tried soldiers have answered the last call, may be sorely needed to meet a foreign foe.

I am a regular, and I was a regular during the rebellion, as you may well know from the meed of praise that flows spontaneously from my lips.

REGULAR.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### GOVERNOR HILL TO BE IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 9, 1888.

AFTER a week's untiring industry, it was discovered that at the battalion drill of the 74th Regiment, March 20, 301 men were on the drill. Some of the battalion movements were creditably executed and some were not.

Col. E. F. Garlort, of the 47th Regiment (Brooklyn), visited Buffalo recently with his wife, on his way to Niagara Falls, which he had never before seen. Lieut.-Col. Robert, of the 65th Regiment, accompanied him to the regimental headquarters of the city. Col. Garlort was much pleased with the large drill hall of the 65th Regiment, in which he thought he could drill a battalion of 10 companies, and with the administration building of the armory of the 74th Regiment. Judging from the quarters they occupied, he could not see, he said, why the 74th Regiment should not be in every respect a first-class organization.

This is a working month with the 65th Regiment. Fatigue battalion drills are ordered for April 9, 12, and 16.

On April 10 Gov. Hill will be in Buffalo on his way to the opening of the armory of the 12th Separate Co., N. G., S. N. Y., at Jamestown, where he goes the next day. The regiment will be reviewed by the commander-in-chief for the first time in its history, it is said—on the evening of the Governor's arrival. The affair will doubtless be a success and the regiment make a fine showing.

EXTREM.

#### A NEW COMPANY OF CAVALRY.

APPLICATION was filed on Wednesday at the office of the Adjutant-General in Albany for the mustering of the 1st New York Hussars into the National Guard as a troop of cavalry. This organization has at present about sixty members. The officers are: H. H. Balch, captain; H. S. S. N. Y., at Jamestown, where he goes the next day. The regiment will be reviewed by the commander-in-chief for the first time in its history, it is said—on the evening of the Governor's arrival. The affair will doubtless be a success and the regiment make a fine showing.

#### WAR VETERANS OF THE SEVENTH N. Y.

THE War Veterans of the 7th N. Y. celebrated the anniversary of the surrender at Appomattox on the evening of April 9 by a business meeting, followed by a dinner, at Mattie's. The meeting was called to order at the close of the banquet by the chairman, who called on Capt. John Mix to read the account in the Life of Lincoln, published in the Century for April, of the arrival of the 7th at Washington at the outbreak of the war. Gen. O'Beirne, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Gen. Tremaine, Col. Church and others were also called upon and spoke briefly with the exception of Gen. Tremaine, who occupied some time with an interesting account of Appomattox.

#### Fourteenth New York.—Col. Harry W. Mitchell.

COs. C, A, D, H, and K, of this regiment, assembled at the armory on Thursday evening, April 6, for battalion drill. There were five commands of eight files each. The 1st sergeants were slow in reporting. The battalion paraded in the rear of the armory. The formation was poorly done. The third colors, and the first formation of the 7th at right shoulder company went into the place for the second company, which error was rectified. After the line was formed by the adjutant and turned over to the instructor he ordered it to be reformed, which was again poorly done. The companies were not properly paraded to the line. One company came on the line at a carry arms, one at a support arms, and three at right shoulder arms. The line in some cases was not properly dressed. Some companies came up to the line before being called to dress. The color company should have been called to dress. The captain should have placed himself near the left marker and have dressed to the left. After the formation the instructor marched the battalion in column of

fours. In this movement the men did not cover or keep together and did not dress properly. In marching some of the 1st sergeants marched 18 inches behind the preceding company, and at every halt when marching single rank the men had to close up to get their proper distance, principally on this account. The file closers did not cover. In one company there were six file closers to four ranks; they were really in each other's way, and some of them should have been distributed to other companies. Close column on 1st division right in front; the 2d division was marched too far to the right, before the command fours left was given, and the 3d division made the same error. The commanders of the divisions marched with their commands, and when they arrived in the rear of the 1st division they gave the command fours left, when they should have halted on the left, in the trace of the left guide of the preceding division, and when the division was nearly marched past him the command 2d or 3d division fours left, and then division halt should be given, and dress to the left. There was too much distance between the 2d and 3d division. In executing the movement right of companies to the rear into column the 1st and 2d company went too far to the right, and the officers should have given their commands in a sharp and emphatic tone. As it was they were slow and the men marched on when they should have halted promptly and dressed quickly, and the left guides should cover. This movement was executed again on the march with more success. In marching in column of fours, when the order to march in column of companies was given, one of the officers gave the command fours left, from the flank of his company, when he should be in the front and centre of his company and give the commands and face his company when he gives his orders, and the left guide should cover. The men did not look to the marching flank in wheeling. To the left form division was well done, but the guides should face to the rear promptly, and in left forward fours left, the men did not dress in the fours nor cover. In marching in column of companies the leading guides should all dress and the men cover. When fours left was given some companies were too close, and none of the guides covered. At the command rear open order march the file closers should look to the right and dress and not to the front, and in the firing some of the file closers stood at slouch arms instead of at attention.

When fours left was given forward guide centre, the right and left general guides should have been on the line, but as there was no colors of course the colors could not come out; but in all battalion drills where there is no regular flag a guide with a small flag is generally detailed to represent them.

On 1st division deploy column, the 3d division did not march far enough to the left, and in one case they were marched in behind the 2d division. The guides were slow in coming out on the line; they should be out in their proper position before the companies arrive on the line. These movements were repeated with more success.

The battalion went through the loadings and firings, which was fairly done. Some of the men did not go through the loading at all, and in firing by companies the firing commenced from the right company and so on down the line. When at the command commence firing the captain of the right company of each division commanded his company to aim, fire, and load, and then the left companies follow, etc.; the guides fell back at the command load, but the instructor corrected them as he understood there was a recent decision that they must fall back at the command ready. This is not according to the Tactics, which prescribe that officers and guides shall fall back at the "first command," which is "fire by battalion," "company," or "file," as the case may be. At the command cease firing the men should half cock their pieces before coming to a carry. When the order in place rest was given some of the men left the ranks without permission. The battalion went through the manual of arms in a fair manner, but in the parade rest some of the barrels of the pieces were turned the wrong way.

As the regiment will go to camp this season these drills will be continued until the command is thoroughly instructed.

#### Seventy-first New York.—Col. Fred. Kopper.

THE regiment is making extensive preparation for their trip to the battlefields of Virginia and to the city of Richmond. They will leave on Friday evening, July 20, and return on Monday, July 23. They will visit the city of Baltimore and Washington and take in different points of interest thereat, and also call upon a full band and drum corps. The veterans of the regiment, who served in the rebellion, will accompany the active regiment.

Co. D, 71st Regt., will tender a reception to Capt. Clark on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his continuous membership in the National Guard.

The Homer Trophy, which was presented by Col. Charles Homer to the team making the best record in marksmanship in the 71st N. Y., was presented to Co. H on Tuesday, April 3, by the donor, who congratulated the company on its success. It was received on behalf of the company by Capt. Delcambre in a very fitting speech. During the evening the company gave a drill in full dress uniform which was followed by dancing. A number of staff and line officers from New York and New Jersey were present at the ceremonies. The company is now in a very prosperous state and recruiting very rapidly.

COs. G, H and I of this regiment assembled for battalion drill on Monday evening, April 9. The turnout was poor. The companies were equalized into four commands of 12 files, single rank, which were quickly formed by the adjutant and turned over to the instructor. The manual of arms was poorly done. There also seemed to be a number of men who were not properly drilled, and there was a lack of snap or vim, especially in the fix and unfix bayonets. The color guard fixed and unfixed bayonets, and also charged bayonets—which is an error. The bayonets of the colored guard should be habitually carried in the scabbard. The sergeants in the file closers of the left company charged bayonets, which was wrong. The command was ordered to load, and at that command some of the officers and guides retired to the rear—which is common sense, but not as the tactics prescribe. The loading and firing was only fair. Many of the men did not go through the motions of load, nor did they pay attention to the instructor, and they fired their pieces at the command recover arms. And at the command cease firing some of the men did not half cock their pieces. The file closers did not correct the errors of the men.

In executing close column on first company, left in front, the movement was slow. The second, third and fourth companies went too far to the right before the command fours left was given. On the fourth company, deploy column, was poorly done. The officers in the first, second and third companies did not take their proper positions nor give their commands quick enough, but allowed their companies to go too far to the left before giving the command fours right. This movement was repeated with more success. On the third company, deploy column, the guides did not come out in time and the left guide of the third company should not go on the line, as the markers were already established for that company. Double column, fourth right, and left, was fairly done, as also was change direction by the right flank. The movement left into line, wheel, rear companies left front into line, was badly executed. The commandant of a rear company, who was left wheel instead of left half wheel, and one of the leading companies at the command left turn, went on the line at a carry when it should have been at a right shoulder at the command left turn, and in another company the left guide went on the line at a right shoulder when he should have come out in the movement.

Break from column was a carry arms. In the march the guides did not cover nor keep company distance. The guide was left, but in the wheel some of the right guides came to a carry, when they should have remained at a right shoulder, except when the guide is changed by the instructor. At the command form division the commandant of the right company should command right, oblique, and the men



should make a half face, and at the command march move in the new direction. One company did not half face until the command march. The officers were slow in repeating the commands; they gave the orders in an uncertain manner, and in too low a tone. On the 2d company deploy column, that company should have been more prompt in dressing, and in the movement to the left close column of companies, all the commands except the first took wrong positions. There were many other manoeuvres ordered to be executed, but they were not thoroughly understood by the officers. They should be fully explained by the instructor. A few movements well done would have been better. At a previous battalion drill every movement was thoroughly gone over in detail by the instructor, and to have made a mistake would be only through the want of attention or comprehension, while in this drill everything was gone over, and the officers no doubt did the best they could. But it was plainly apparent that they have not yet had sufficient practice in commanding companies. The general guides and company guides were slow in their duties, as if afraid of making an error. The men paid attention, and when the drill is repeated everybody should understand the movements, and they may be better executed, but a recruit is a recruit, and it is in the way. He impedes others, and is in the way. The army was filled with visitors, all interested in the drill.

#### Twenty-third New York.—Col. J. N. Partridge.

The second annual spring athletic games of Co. A, 23d N. Y., were held at their armory, Saturday evening, April 7, a very fair sized audience, including a great many ladies, witnessing the sports. The number of entries, while not very large, was made up for in the excellence of the different competitions, which were exceptionally close and exciting. The track was 14 laps to the mile, somewhat narrow and the turns difficult. The following is a summary of the events:

50 Yards Dash, Final Heat—Arthur S. J. Mahoney, Columbia College, A. C., 5 feet, first; W. P. Heuery, O. A. C., 2 feet second. Time, 5.8 seconds.

Running High Jump.—E. T. Pritchard, Nautilus Boat Club, scratch, first, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches; Alvah Nickerson, Brooklyn I. M. C. A., two inches, second, 5 feet 7 1/2 inches. Actual jump, 5 feet 3 inches.

Assault at Arms—Otto Renne, buxier, 23d Regiment, 3 points. Charles Koch, champion amateur of America, 6 points.

Tug of War, First Trial—Columbia and Yale. Columbia won by one inch.

Second Trial—Columbia and Yale. Yale won by one half inch.

On account of one of the Yale men being disabled, the contest was given to Columbia, as a substitute could not be used under the rules.

220 Yards Run, Final Heat—F. S. Greene, Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.; W. H. Martin, Brooklyn A. C., second. Time, 27.5 seconds.

Quarter-mile Run—S. E. Corbett, Nassau A. C., four yds., first; J. T. Norton, New York, scratch, second. Time, 51.5 seconds.

One Mile Run—G. C. Petrie, New York Y. M. C. A., 70 yds., first; H. Hornbosie, Columbia College A. C., second. Time, 4 minutes, 44.5 seconds. P. Killum, scratch, came in third.

Two Mile Bicycle Race—Final Heat—J. F. Morland, Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 50 yards, first; John W. Schoerer, Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 20 yards, second. Time, 7 minutes and 12 seconds.

Potato Race—Scratch—S. D. See, Manhattan A. C., first; Arthur Kraft, Brooklyn, second. Time, 36.2.5 seconds.

A good bout at single stick took place between Otto Renne, of the 23d Regiment, and Charles Koch, champion amateur of America. Renne had the best of it.

One Mile Walk—J. P. Whitlock, Brooklyn, 55 seconds, first; W. W. Burdett, Pastime A. C., second. Time, 5 minutes 5.5 seconds.

Hurdle Race—Final Heat—S. D. See, Manhattan A. C., 7 yards, first; C. T. Wiegand, New York A. C., scratch, second. Time, 31.2.5 seconds.

The regimental band, under Director A. D. Fols, discoursed choice music during the evening. At the conclusion of the games the officials and a number of specially invited guests were treated to a most sumptuous supper, to which ample justice was done, and as only tired game officials, hungry athletes, and members of the press can appreciate. The committee in charge of the games were: Arthur H. Muller, chairman; H. C. Everdell, W. S. Woodrow, W. C. Hough, F. W. Arnold, C. C. Bowen.

#### Eighth New York.—Col. Geo. D. Scott.

Col. Scott has ordered the regiment to parade on Monday evening, April 23, in full dress uniform, to commemorate the services of its war veterans. The old 8th had a large number of members who served in the late rebellion, some of whom rose to distinction. On this occasion there will be a war medal presented to each of the old war veterans. Every man who served with the regiment should be present on this occasion. There will be an exhibition drill and a dress parade and reception, and then the old boys will adjourn to their quarters to tell war stories and sing "Old Lang Syne."

#### MILITIA ITEMS.

Co. G, 8th N. Y., Capt. W. Willocks, will have its closing drill and dress parade to be followed by a reception, on Tuesday evening, April 24, in the armory on West 28th st. Many prominent military people will be present, and a very enjoyable entertainment is anticipated.

Capt. Nathaniel B. Thurston, Co. E, 23d N. Y., has been detailed to thoroughly instruct a company of the N. Y. Guard at Jamestown, N. Y., which is to go into camp during the summer.

The 9th Regiment Veterans met on Monday evening, April 9, and elected officers for the ensuing year. Col. Scott was unanimously elected. Arrangements were made for the annual dinner in May, and also for the dedication of the monument to the dead of the 9th on the battlefield of Gettysburg, July 3. The veterans will be accompanied by the regiment, who will turn out in full force on that occasion.

Co. A, 23d N. Y., have recently adorned their rooms with the portraits of the previous commanders of the company. Among them are those of ex-Senator James Otis, the first commander of the company, and of Gen. Geo. W. Winans, who was captain from 1865 to 1869, of Major Geo. H. Miller, and of Capt. Wm. Wadell, R. Kelly Styles, and W. E. Pierce. The company has been very prosperous during the last year, having increased from thirty-eight members to sixty-one members.

The following members of Co. B, 23d N. Y., have done 100 per cent. duty during the drill and non-commissioned staff: 1st Lieut. H. H. Trudwell, Sergt. H. Griswold, Q. M. Sergt. E. M. Busman, Corp. C. F. Kross, D. J. Murphy, E. Griffin, and H. J. Gardiel, Privates A. W. Barthelme, R. F. Lawrence, J. H. Little, D. McCurdy, J. A. Ritchie, T. D. Seoble, P. Unger, J. A. Swinerton, D. Wolf, and G. E. Wells.

The report of the 7th Regiment for this quarter has been published, viz: Field and non-commissioned staff, 21; Co. A, 98; B, 103; C, 106; D, 106; E, 96; F, 103; G, 103; H, 103; I, 103. Total, 1,033. The Regimental glee club will give a concert on Saturday evening, April 14, and Saturday, April 22, at the Regimental armory. The annual meeting of the veterans will be held Thursday, April 19, and the war veterans gave their annual dinner on Monday, April 9, at Delmonico's. The Regiment has not yet decided on their trip to Chicago, but will settle it this month. A large number of men cannot spare the time to leave the city at the time. The Cross and Honor Committee presented a change in the Cross and Honor. In the future the bronze cross of honor will be given to every man who has served ten years, and in place of the silver cross, a silver bar will be substituted, to be attached to the bronze bar, and instead of the gold cross a gold bar will be added to the silver one. The Rife

season will close on Saturday, April 21. Priv. F. S. Kennedy, Co. F, has made the remarkable score of 60 out of a possible 70.

Major Verdeckberg is organizing a Cadet corps in the 33d N. Y. Applications of boys of the age of 14 to 18 years will be received at the armory, on Friday nights. Meetings and drill of the Cadet corps will take place on Saturday, commencing April 21.

A military concert will be given by Cappa's 7th Regiment Band, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, April 13. The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage will read selections from his own works, and the National airs of the world will be played. The proceeds will go to furnish the parlor of the "Talmage" 1st company in the 13th Regiment.

A bronze medal will be presented to every member of the 47th Regiment, doing 100 per cent. duty from March 29, 1888, to March 29, 1889. There will be a bar attached to this medal for each additional year, like the Marksman's badge.

The members of the 23d Regiment will attend a Theatre party, to be given at Col. Sinn's Park Theatre, on Wednesday evening, April 25. The Corsair Company, from the Bijou, New York, will appear before our boys on that occasion. The interior of the house will be decorated with flowers, and special souvenir programmes will be presented to all the guests. One thousand dollars' worth of tickets have been sold, and seats are in great demand.

The Veteran association of the 47th Regiment gave a reception on Thursday, April 5. The parlors were crowded with invited guests, and the reception was a great success.

The Rev. Chas. H. Telford, D. D., has accepted the chaplaincy of the Old Guard, vice Rev. Wilbur F. Watkins, who has accepted the rectorship of a church in Philadelphia.

The members of the N. Y. police force in each precinct are drilled once a week in the 60th Regiment armory, where they are exercised in Upton's tactics.

The 6th Regiment, Maryland N. G., will go to camp for 10 days, from July 3, at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Col. Partridge, 23d N. Y., has issued the following order, No. 27: The field officer, adjutant, surgeon, sergeant-major, sergeant, standard bearer, general guides, markers and the several companies will assemble on the afternoon designated at 4 P. M. for battalion drill. Field officers will report mounted; enlisted men in State service uniform with fatigue cap. Cos. C, D, I, K and A, Saturday, April 21; Cos. B, F, E and H, Sunday, April 22.

The Council of Officers of the 14th N. Y., of Brooklyn, have adopted a long service medal for the different terms. The body of the medal is all bronze. For eight years a plain medal; for twelve years a silver bar to be attached to the bronze medal; for fifteen years a gold bar to be attached; twenty years, the figures 14 to be set with diamonds.

Lieut.-Col. Geo. Moore Smith, of the 7th N. Y., has been chosen President of the Building Material Exchange.

The bi-appropriating \$35,000 for a new armory for the National Guard of the city of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has now become a law and whopoe to see the armory soon materialize. When completed it will be occupied by the 15th Separate Company, Capt. H. Myers, and the 19th Separate Company, Capt. Wm. Hauptmeister.

At the fair for the benefit of the Homopathic Free Hospital in New York which received \$10,000, the bronze statue of Valentinian I. was secured by the 2d N. Y. Battery with 333 votes to 236 for Co. F, 7th Regt. Capt. Ferdinand P. Earle was voted to be the most popular Captain of the National Guard, and received the oil painting. He received 29 votes, and Capt. J. Thos. Harper 27.

The details for the trip of the active members of the 47th N. Y. to Boston to see the fall are announced as follows: They will leave Brooklyn Sept. 13 at 5 P. M., taking a band of 50 pieces. Two days will be spent at the Hub, and the start home will be made on the evening of the second day. A stop will probably be made at Providence on the return. A steamer of the Old Dominion Line has been chartered for the purpose. Col. Gayler expects to lead a command of 500 men. Arrangements have been made for the reception of the regiment at the Hotel Marlborough, a battalion, commanded by Col. Wellington, of the 1st Massachusetts. The ceremonies at Boston will include a review by the Governor, a parade through the city and a dress parade on Boston Common. The veteran association will accompany the party.

The annual inspection and muster of the 74th N. Y. will take place at Buffalo May 22 and 23rd; at Albany May 24th; at Syracuse May 25th, and of the separate companies as follows: 81st, Mohawk, May 1; 28th, Utica, May 2; 44th, Utica, May 3; 40th, Syracuse, May 8; 21st, Syracuse, May 8; 29th, Oswego, May 9; 33rd, Oswego, May 9; 30th, Watertown, May 10; 27th, Malone, May 10; 43d, Olean, May 15; 9th, Whitehall, May 16; 13th, Jamestown, May 16; 18th, Glen Falls, May 17; 38th, Rochester, May 18; 43d, Niagara Falls, May 18; 23d, Albany, May 22; 26th, Schenectady, May 23; 27th, Schenectady, May 23; 7th, Cohoes, May 31; 32d, Hoosick Falls, May 31; 12th, Troy, June 5; 21st, Troy, June 5; 4th, Troy, June 6; 23d, Hudson, June 6; 14th, Kingston, June 7; 16th, Catskill, June 7; 5th, Newburgh, June 12; 10th, Newburgh, June 12; 15th, Poughkeepsie, June 18; 19th, Poughkeepsie, June 18; 4th, Yonkers, June 14; 11th, Mount Vernon June 14.

The following were commissioned officers in the National Guard, State of New York, in March: 9th Regiment—John W. West and Washburne Lyon, 2d Lieutenants. 10th Battl.—Wm. J. Whitney, Jr., Co. M, with rank of 1st Lieut. Regiments: 11th—Chas. H. Collins and Harold Christensen, captains; Arthur M. Tompkins, 2d Lieut. 12th—Frank Roosevelt, captain; Julian Steeger, 2d Lieut. 13th—Lionel E. Brown, 2d Lieut. 22d—John G. R. Lillendahl, captain. 23d—Arthur C. Saunders, captain. 32d—Henry O. Clark, Lieut.-colonel; Edward J. McGlynn, captain; Chas. C. Shoenack, captain; Leon R. Wood, 2d Lieut. 47th—Henry A. Powell, chaplain; Francis J. Veritain, captain; Geo. E. Libbey, 2d Lieut. 65th—Joseph B. Rawson, Jr., captain; Eugene A. Smith, 2d Lieut. Separate Companies: 26th—Thos. A. Paterson, captain; Ernest A. Greenough, 2d Lieut. 14th—John G. Von Eiten, captain. 16th—Frank B. Van Gorden, 1st Lieut. 27th—Frank D. Allen, 2d Lieut. 28th—James H. Glass, asst. surg. 42d—Wm. R. Campbell, asst. surg.

#### OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

Under orders from R. H. O., Lt. Col. Cary W. Montgomery made an inspection of Co. D, 15th Inf., at Lower Salem, Wednesday evening, April 4, and Co. E, same regt., Thursday evening, April 5. Co. D paraded with 1 com. officer, 7 non-com. officers, 14 privates; total, 22. In its present state the company is unavailable. Co. D, New Matmoras, Capt. W. L. West, paraded with 3 com. officers, 8 non-com. officers, 31 privates; total, 42. The officers are capable and efficient; the non-com. officers are not fairly posted. The company presented a good, solid, appearance, and showed attention had been paid to the unwritten law—brass being bright, uniforms clean, gloves spotless, guns in bad condition, but owing to no fault of the commanding officer, the guns being of the "ancient" type. Many mistakes were made in the drill, chiefly neglect of the men to keep the eyes to the front. Both officers and men seem to be enthusiastic and desirous to do their duty. A medal was presented to Pvt. Miller, for being judged by the inspecting officer to have passed the best inspection.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

The State Examining Board held a special session at the State House, Boston, on Wednesday afternoon. The Salem Light Infantry (in the Rebellion known as Co. A, 8th Regiment of Infantry, Mass. Vol., under Captain afterwards, Brigadier-General, A. T. Devens) will hold its reunion at the State House, Wednesday evening, April 12. At the prize drill the Hurley gold medal was won by Sergeant Fitzgerald, Co. A, United Train of Artillery, of Providence, R. I. Captain Edw. Clarke will visit Boston and be received by the Cambridge City Guard (Co. B, 5th Inf., M. V. M.). Capt. Thomas C. Henderson, on May 29 and 30.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery, of Boston, has appointed a committee on the celebration of the two hundred and fifty anniversary of their organization. The Chaplain, the Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D., rector of Trinity Church,

Boston, will preach the sermon to that body on that occasion, Monday, June 4. At a recent drill of the Artillery, during the mounting drill, an enthusiastic trooper in attempting to mount the "hand-painted" charger did not "look" in the right direction and not until seated in the saddle was he aware that he was facing the alleged animal's tail.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Chevrans to indicate service in the New Hampshire National Guard, or service in war, or both, will be issued upon requisition of company, troop, or battery commanders to the N. H. N. G. They will become the property of the soldiers entitled to wear them, and will be accounted for by the officers drawing them as "expended." The chevrons to indicate service and service in war, if more than one, will be worn one above the other, in the order in which they were earned, one-fourth of an inch distance between them.

The following were commissioned officers during the three months ending March 31, 1888: 1st Regiment—1st Lieut. John F. Gleason and 2d Lieut. John F. Beardon, Co. B; Capt. John I. Browne, 1st Lieut. W. Scott, and 2d Lieut. James H. McDuffee, Co. D. 2d Regiment—Capt. Ira Stowell, 1st Lieut. Bela Nettleton, and 2d Lieut. Geo. A. Scribner, Co. D; 1st Lieut. Albert Garland and 2d Lieut. Henry C. Leighton, Co. F; Capt. Hiram S. Stevens and 1st Lieut. Arthur D. Farley, Co. G.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

The 1st Regt., P. N. G., will parade on Thursday, April 19, at Philadelphia, and will escort the Veteran Association on that day. The regiment has a good record. It was formed April 19, 1861. It furnished a regiment for three years (1861 Penn. Volunteers) and the commissioned officers for the 18th Penn. Vols. (Crisp Exchange Regiment) also two other regiments—the 7th Penn. and the 33d Regt. during the same war. The regiment was in the riots of 1862, 1872, 1873 and 1874, and the Pittsburgh riots of 1877. Several of its men received medals for bravery on that occasion. The veterans of this regiment in the Pittsburgh riots of 1877 recruited and fully armed and equipped a full regiment and reported to the scene of action in four days. The veterans are uniformed and are 600 strong. They will banquet at the Union League after the parade. Prominent persons from all parts of the United States have been invited and will be present on that occasion.

Col. Lambert and Potter, of Gov. Beaver's staff, while in Washington this week made social calls upon the Senators and Representatives from their State.

#### CALIFORNIA.

The "Board to determine and prescribe a service uniform and equipments for the National Guard of California," adopts that now prescribed for the U. S. Army, with the following exceptions: The dress coat and pants of enlisted men shall be made of the grade or quality of cloth used for uniforms of non-com. officers, U. S. Army. There shall be two straps of the same color and material as the facings let into the waist seam on each side of the dress coat of enlisted men and buttoned above the hip to sustain the waist belt. The California State button for the dress coat, a nickel-plated figure, denoting number of regiment, on each side of the coat collar. The helmet shall have the coat of arms of the State of California on a six pointed star pendant from a spread eagle. Cartridge box, waist belt and bayonet scabbard, McKeever patent, belt plate to have on it the company letter and the cartridge box the letter N. G. C. in place of the letters U. S. The fatigue uniform and overcoat shall be of the U. S. Army pattern.

The following were commissioned during March, 1888: 1st Brigade.—A. W. Barrett, major and paymaster; Cyrus Willard, major and signal officer; H. M. Russell, captain and J. A. H. W. Patton, captain and A. D. C. 7th Inf.—Samuel C. Wade, captain; George C. Gade, 1st lieutenant; Arthur Lee Lewis, 2d lieutenant, Co. G.

2d Brigade.—John A. Kanter, major and A. A. G.; A. D. Cutler, major and brigade inspector.

3d Brigade.—Benjamin Armstrong, major and signal officer. 6th Inf.—Eugene Lebe, colonel; John J. Nunan, lieutenant.

111 non-combatants (90 per cent.), 77 riflemen (80 per cent.) and 715 marksmen (50 per cent.) are reported as the result of the Annual Target Practice last September and October. 51 were disqualified, having attended less than 50 per cent. of drills during the year. Sergt. J. L. Hughes, non-commissioned, staff 1st Art., 4th Brigade, having made the highest score, 94 per cent., is announced as the "Champion," and receives the gold medal.

#### THE MILITIA OF CANADA.

COLONEL PARKER, Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, in submitting the reports on what has taken place during the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1887, calls attention to the very gratifying fact that, as the sphere of operations is enlarged, it is clearly proved that the military system of the Dominion is steadily increasing in efficiency. He says: "The various reports of the Cavalry, Artillery, Mounted Infantry, and Infantry are very encouraging, and show the beneficial results which have accrued to the force by the military instruction that has been given to so many militia officers." The Royal Military College at Kingston is keeping up its character and prestige, and Gen. Middleton, in tracing the career of the graduates, notices how very successful they have been in civil as well as in military employment, and strongly urges their claims for all Government employment, which would be greatly to the advantage of the Dominion. The total expenditure for ordinary militia service is \$1,043,692, to which is added \$87,501, Northwest service (Rebellion, 1865), and Pensions, \$94,100, making a grand total of \$1,225,293. Among the pensioners there are still surviving veterans of 1812, of whom 4 receive pensions for wounds. The pensions for wounds in the Fenian raids and the N. W. Rebellion of 1865 amount to \$23,463. The strength of the active militia for 1886-87 was \$7,900, or 553 in excess of the previous year; 20,000 of these were authorized to drill, and the cost was \$327,353 against \$340,000 in 1886-87. Gen. Middleton again urges the necessity of either increasing the grant for training the militia, and to give the most money days in camp for military exercises, or to reduce the number called out annually, and give them 18 instead of 12 days for drill.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. Z.—Your stand No. 8 on Commissary Sergeant list.

Iris.—General Lord Wolseley was born near Dublin, Ireland, June 4, 1826, and entered the army in 1842. His father was a major in the British Army.

H. L. P.—If you served during the war (1861-5), you are entitled to certain privileges under the Homestead Law, but you are indefinite as to your service.

C. W. D. asks: Where can I get statistics bearing on the ratio of proportion of the National Guard in the several States to the population of those States, both in the same year? A. E. L.—Write to the Adjutant-Generals of the several States.

Algebra.—Ask your post adjutant to let you look at General Orders 65, A. G. O., Oct. 21, 1877, which will give you an idea of the nature of the examination of enlisted men for commissions. If there is not a copy at the post so state and we will send you one.

Orono.—Major-General Henry Knox succeeded General Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army, Dec. 23, 1782, and held the position until June 20, 1784. General Washington was again Commander-in-Chief from July 3, 1795, till Dec. 14, 1796.



L. C. asks: At guard mount, the pieces having been inspected, the officer of the guard wishes to inspect the boxes. From what position does he give command open boxes and does he draw sword? *Ans.*—From the right of the guard facing down the front. He draws his sword.

*Inquirer.*—The King of Serbia, Milan I., is 34, and was crowned only six years ago, but before that he had held the throne for fourteen years by election as Prince Milan Obrenovic IV. He is the fourth of his dynasty since Serbia threw off the Turkish yoke in 1829. His predecessor was assassinated.

*Small-bore.*—To quote from a recent official letter "the reloading of cartridges by the enlisted man not only gives him an increased allowance of ammunition, but at the same time it unconsciously educates him in the subject of ballistics, and, thereby makes him a better marksman, giving him that regard for exact weights and measures that are so beneficial to a marksman."

*Staff Officer asks:* Is it proper for Staff Department officers to sign their rank in addition to their names, thus, Thomas Smith, Major and Quartermaster, or merely Quartermaster; William Jones, Major and Inspector, or simply Inspector? *Ans.*—The matter is not governed by regulation and both ways are used in the Regular Army. Which is better, in a military sense, is a matter of opinion. Some prefer the omission of the rank, thus, Thomas Smith, Quartermaster, U. S. A.

*Robinson asks:* 1. Is it customary to sentence a self-surrendered deserter from the Marine Corps to imprisonment or discharge, or is the usual sentence restoration to duty after serving sentence? *Ans.*—There is no fixed rule. The circumstances of the case govern the result.

2. In above case would a petition for restoration without trial be sometimes successful? *Ans.*—If based on good and sufficient premises it might. It is a matter of discretion with the deciding authority.

3. Does the statute of limitation hold in Marine Corps, as in Army? *Ans.*—In both; but without force until after surrender or arrest.

W. H. P.—Par. 2392, Army Regulations, governs your case. It provides that "a person appointed to the Army on receiving a new appointment therein, is entitled to pay from the date of acceptance only." The passage quoted from the decision of Chief Justice Marshall in *Marbury v. Madison*, lays down very distinctly that "the salary of an officer commences from his appointment; not from the transmission on acceptance of his commission," and this seems but is not in direct antagonism to the paragraph above quoted from Regulations. The precise point, however, was not before the Supreme Court for decision, and the settled usage of the Government has always been (at least as regards officers of the Army) to pay only for what it gets. Any wilful withholding of an appointment by a clerk or others, whereby the appointee is prevented from accepting, and is thus docked of a part of his just salary, would lay the offending party open to an action for damages.

ADAM BADEAU continues to address open letters to the American people. We regret that Mr. Badeau should have got himself into so bad a box, but since he has done so we see no reason why he should not immediately proceed to shut down the lid.—*Chicago Morning News.*

#### NEW TACTICS.

In a rescript addressed to Gen. von Schellendorf, the Minister of War, under date of March 26, Emperor Frederick says:

"Like His Majesty, my father, I shall devote my immediate and unremitting attention to my army. The infantry drill regulations introduced by the late Emperor and King, and subjected to repeated changes to suit the times, have up to the present proved satisfactory, but they now require alteration in order to meet the demands upon the soldiers arising from the progress made in the art of manu-

facturing firearms, and to provide time for a more thorough individual drilling and a more uniform and strict training of the men under fire.

"With this view I desire especially to draw attention to the expediency of doing away with the system of formation in treble ranks. It is not used in war, and can be dispensed with in time of peace. I desire also to see the alterations thus required so arranged that men on leave, when ordered to rejoin their colors, may, without special training, adapt themselves to the new regulations."

Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, 5th U. S. Art., a thorough tactician, is quoted as saying with reference to this: "There is nothing very surprising in it. This order has been contemplated by the German War Department for a long time. It is well known that the present Emperor suggested it many years ago, but the late Emperor was so much in favor of the system by which he won the Franco-Prussian war that he would never consent to any change."

"What it means is that instead of having three lines they will form a single, which will be thrown out in different subdivisions or groups as now, except that instead of three lines in one formation and two in another they will all be the same. The old system was to throw out a number of such columns and from these the line of skirmishers. The great drawback was that all the movements on the march and in the battle, until they were right in line of battle, was in ranks of three, and in the event of its being broken it could not readily be replaced. By the formation adopted you can send out one company right or left and still maintain the unit of maneuver throughout the movement."

"Of course the improvement in firearms necessitates a change of tactics. This has long been seen by our own Army officers. One system proposed is exactly like that in operation as far back as 1803. The best suggestion that I have heard of is that of Major Hawkins, of West Point. It covers the three arms of the system admirably, I am told, but I cannot explain just what it is."

#### THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE.

The reorganization of the British War Office, so as to give the military authorities complete control, is now an accomplished fact. Under the new system the administration of the Army is classified under two perfectly distinct heads—the bureaucratic or civil administration, and the active or military administration. The war office provides the money, and the Quartermaster General, acting for the Commander-in-Chief, is solely responsible that every requisite that money can purchase is duly forthcoming and is duly applied. The director of contracts is restricted to advising the war office as to the framing and general tenor of contracts; but he will not be suffered to interfere in their actual acceptance, and still less in their actual execution. The director of supplies disappears altogether, and in the reorganization of the Ordnance Department, the old appointments of assistant superintendent of the Royal Gunpowder, Small Arms, and Carriage Factories, and Royal Laboratory, etc., are abolished.

The Quartermaster General combines the functions of our Q. M. General and Commissary General, and has also control of sanitary questions relating to the Army. The Adjutant General exercises general control over the duties of the Military Department, and, in the Commander-in-Chief's absence, is empowered to act in his name.

There is a Military Secretary, an Inspector Gen-

eral of Fortifications, a Director of Artillery, a Director of the Intelligence Division, a Director General of the Army Medical Department, a Director General of Military Education, a Chaplain General and a Principal Veterinary Surgeon. Their titles indicate their functions. In the Civil Department there is an Accountant General, a Director of Contracts, a Director of Clothing, a Director General of Ordnance Factories. All appeals by officers and others against decisions given in the Financial Division will be referred, where necessary, to the Military Department for remarks. Where the Military and Civil Departments differ in opinion on such questions, the latter will submit the papers for the decision of the Secretary of State. The Military Department will have power to authorize, without previous reference to the Financial Division, all expenditure covered by regulation and provided for in the sub-heads of the estimates. Other expenditures will have to be referred to the Financial Division before submission to the Secretary of State.

#### EXPERIENCE VERSUS SCIENCE.

The murder of a surveying party consisting of Lieut. Stewart and his escort, by "Kuki" or "Lushai" raiders in the Chittagong Hills, has again called attention to that remarkable tribe. They are exceedingly ingenious and full of resource, and Captain Woodthorpe, in his history of the Lushai expedition of 1871-2, gives some amusing instances of this: "A number of 'Kukus' from Cachar accompanied our guides as troops and jungle cutters. North of the Tipal a light bridge had to be thrown across the river of that name. While one of our Engineer officers was busily engaged in a hut close by calculating the strength of timber required for the bridge, the weight of troops likely to pass over it, the force of the current, and other considerations to which education and engineering books teach us to attach importance as necessary to the safe construction of a bridge, the Kukis, with a thorough contempt of theory, had actually built the bridge with the materials nearest to hand, small timber and bamboos; and so substantially was it built that it lasted throughout the whole of the campaign." So writes Captain Woodthorpe, who adds "that the Engineer officer was rather surprised when he came out with his design and calculation and found his work already done for him." There are times when all calculations of stress, factors of safety, breaking strains, and the rest, must be thrown to the winds, unless they can be rapidly applied by intuition, and by the experienced guess which is often as sure as fate. The practiced eye must be relied upon, and the man who cannot occasionally do this is of not the least use on a sudden emergency.—*Engineer.*

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

The official returns of the legislative elections which took place April 8 in three departments of France, give Gen. Boulanger a much larger vote than the first accounts.

M. D'Hervison's book in defence of Bazaine meets no favor in France, and *La France Militaire* is particularly severe. The writer has included in his work Mr. Archibald Forbes's defence, and our contemporary puts in italics that it "was annotated by Marshal Bazaine himself."

The Emperor of Germany has ordered that the Spring Review of the Guards shall not take place this year. The precedent will probably be followed

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in future years. The step is connected with a change in the drill of the Guards, which has hitherto been different from that of the others.

The trial of Major Templar, of the Seventh Rifles, and a chief of the balloon department of the British Army, for divulging army secrets, is progressing at Chatham.

GENERAL LORD WOLSELEY, of the British Army, received recently an invitation from all five of the Australian Provincial Governments and those of Tasmania and New Zealand to visit them during the coming summer as a public guest and inspect and advise them in the matter of the projected system of defence.

M. DE FREYCINET, Minister of War in the new French Cabinet, will allow the War Department to retain an exclusively military character, and will refer to a special secretaryship all civil and Parliamentary questions. He has sent a circular to all the army corps commanders asking them to maintain an absolute respect for discipline among all ranks.

The hostility shown by the Italians for everything French increases every day in ridiculous proportions. The Italians go around saying that in the next war France will be "beaten out of her boots." The Italian press has been let loose, and the soldiery are much excited against the French, without there being the least cause to explain this access of Gallipolia.

A COMMITTEE, consisting of Gen. von Rosenberg, Col. Count von Wedel, and Lieut.-Col. von Langenbeck, has recommended the disuse of the cuirass in the German Cavalry. Experiments made, says the *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung*, with the Lebel rifle have shown that it has no value as a defence, while the wearer's wound would be aggravated by broken pieces of the plate driven into the flesh.

The German military papers appear in mourning for the late Emperor. "The army," exclaims the semi-official *Militär Wochenblatt*, "has lost its commander, its leader, its pattern, its best friend! Hearts are full of sadness, eyes are filled with tears. May God hear the wish of the great Kaiser for his people and his country!" "The army," says the *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung*, "mourns not only its great organizer, but also the greatest commander of whom the history of our country holds record. . . . The army will remain the *rocher-de-bronze* of the House of Hohenzollern, the refuge and safety of the State, an educational school for the people; that is the oath which every soldier's heart makes to-day on the bier of the dead Kaiser."

The Austrian *Army Gazette* announces that the Emperor, in order to give the infantry, as the principal arm of the Imperial forces, a proof of his special care, has created the post of Inspector-General of Infantry, and appointed the Crown Prince Rudolph to fill it.

One effect of the late Emperor's death, says a London correspondent, is that fully 30,000 of the Germans resident in England who evaded the conscription and the call to arms on the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian War will be now free to visit the Fatherland without incurring the risk of being tried by Court-martial as deserters, as their offence is only coeval with the late Emperor's reign.

A SAD and sensational story is reported from Moscow. The beautiful daughter of a Russian army officer rented a room in that city, and directly she had taken possession of it the police appeared and forced the door, whereupon the lady jumped from the window and was mortally injured. Her trunk contained dynamite bombs, which an investigation showed were intended for the purpose of assassinating the Czar.

DR. HERRENSTEIN, a well-known authority in Russia, in a lecture at St. Petersburg regarding the physical condition of the Russian conscript, said that of the two million conscripts medically examined between 1873 and 1884, 34 per cent. were rejected. This percentage is less than that of other States, owing to the Russian rulers being less exacting. An application of the regulations of the Austria-Hungarian service would increase it nearly one half. In regard to minimum height, the Russian and the French conscript is about equal, namely, 5 feet, while in most other European countries the minimum stature ranges from 5 ft. 1 in. to 5 ft. 3 in. Another point in favor of the physique and general health of the Russian soldier is, that the numbers eligible for conscription each year in Russia are 800,000—whereas in Germany they are but 415,000, in Austria-Hungary and France about 400,000, and in Italy only 200,000.

THE Quick Ordnance Company appear to have had a short preliminary trial of their gun, March 23, principally, as it appears, to test a new batch of their cake powder, just supplied by Messrs. Curtis and Harvee, and to try the carriage recently completed by Messrs. Easton and Anderson on their "storage recoil" principle. A velocity of 2,300 feet, i. v., was obtained, and subsequently 1,700 feet, i. v., with a smaller powder charge enclosed in the usual serge bag, which had been soaked for nearly an hour, and was put into the gun in this state. The

breech was closed in one movement, and also as easily opened by one man in a single movement, and the obturation by means of Fleet Engineer Quick's rig was perfect. The trial was only a short private one for the company's satisfaction, but we understand that a full experiment in firing will take place at Erib shortly, when fine weather, instead of the drizzling rain experienced last week, is hoped for.—*Broad Arrow*.

THE authorities of Peking have recently taken a census of the Celestial Empire. The figures returned by the village bailiffs make the population 319,383,500, which, with estimates relating to five provinces omitted, makes an aggregate of about 392,000,000. These figures are independent of Corea, Thibet and Kashgar. As the population of India exceeds 250,000,000, the Hindoos and Chinese constitute more than half the whole human race.

RECENT experiments with carrier pigeons have been so successful that it has been decided to establish a permanent postal service of them in the Russian Army. Depots are to be established at once at certain specified fortresses and other places, and the whole are to be divided into four divisions, corresponding to the same number of lines of communication. For each line of communication there are to be 250 carrier pigeons, making a grand total of 1,000 birds.

GENERAL SAN MARZANO, the commander of the Abyssinian Expedition, has telegraphed to Rome that Ghinda and the whole adjacent plateau have been evacuated by the Abyssinians. An Arab recently released by the Abyssinians says that King John's forces have returned to the original camps at Gura and Asmara, and that the troops of Ras Alula will accompany King John to Adowa, Ras Alula being in disgrace. The Governorship of Hamacen has been given to Rasago.

THE Spanish correspondent of the *Progres Militaire* reports that Gen. Pando, who has been experimenting for some time, has invented a new projectile, which will probably be applicable to guns up to 24 c. m. The principle of the new shells depends upon the reaction of two substances, both liquid, or one liquid and the other solid, which, separated, are harmless, but which, being brought together by the shock of the projectile striking against any object, cause a violent explosion. Although Gen. Pando keeps the nature of his explosives secret, several substances are known which act in the manner described, and this property has been made use of in the "land torpedoes" of the Italians at Massowah, to which I recently alluded.

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Over 25 Pounds Gain in Ten Weeks.  
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SUPPRESSION OF VICE.  
SAN FRANCISCO, July 7th, 1886.

I took a severe cold upon my chest and lungs and did not give it proper attention; it developed into bronchitis, and in the fall of the same year I was threatened with consumption. Physicians ordered me to a more congenial climate, and I came to San Francisco. Soon after my arrival I commenced taking Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites regularly three times a day. In ten weeks my avoirdupois went from 155 to 180 pounds and over; the cough meantime ceased. C. R. BENNETT.

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PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.—WAR DEPARTMENT, APRIL 2, 1888. SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, P. M., Wednesday, May 16, 1888, for furnishing Stationery for the War Department and its Bureau in Washington during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889. Blank forms of proposals, showing the items and estimated quantities required, together with Circular relating thereto, will be furnished on application to this office. Bidders are notified that no award or formal acceptance of any bid under this advertisement will be made until Congress makes an appropriation from which the supplies called for can be purchased. Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed on the outside of the envelope, "Proposals for Stationery." Bids will be considered on each item separately. C. H. HOTT, Assistant Quartermaster.

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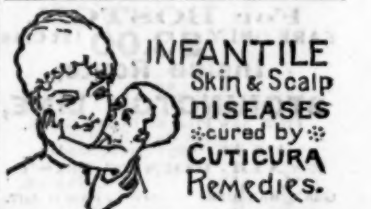
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KIDNEY PAIN, Backache and Weakness cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, an instantaneous pain-subduing plaster. 25c.



## NAVAL PRACTICE ASHORE.

CAMP OCEOLA, at Magnolia Bluff, Pensacola, was taken possession of April 11 by the naval brigade landed from the *Richmond*, *Atlanta*, *Ossipee* and *Yantic*, of the North Atlantic squadron, for the establishment of a camp of instruction. The marine battalion, under Lieut. Russell, marine officer, stepped from the various cutters and launches to the long wharf at the foot of the bluff at half-past seven in the morning, and long before nightfall every man and officer of the 624 landed (40 officers and 584 men), was comfortably installed in the quarters, which will be occupied during the next week or ten days. The programme for the week will consist of camp drills, exercises at target firing with small arms and machine guns, and evening dress parades.

The marines are under command of Fleet Marine Officer, 1st Lieut. B. R. Russell, with Lieuts. W. F. Spicer, of the *Atlanta*, and H. G. Ellsworth, of the *Ossipee*, and Serjts. Carey and Woodson, as Captains of the four companies. Owing to the fact that there were only two steam launches available to tow the heavily-laden boats, the distance being considerably over a mile, it was some time after dark before everything was in place, tents pitched, supper disposed of, and the routine under way. The fatigue of the day was somewhat lessened by the lively strains of the *Richmond* band, and the jovial jacks tars proved that they had not been overworked by joining in the dance during the few hours which were all that could be given for that purpose.

Comdr. O. E. Heyerman, of the *Yantic*, has been designated as the officer to command the brigade encampment, and Lieut. Albert C. Dillingham, of the *Richmond*, as the adjutant-general of the naval force.

It is said of the selfish that when one of them does make up his mind to an act of self-sacrifice he does it thoroughly, and similarly it would seem that the Boers of the Transvaal, who are not famous for their politeness, when they are persuaded to make an apology perform the amende honorable with great completeness. "I, the undersigned," writes one of them in the *African Patriot*, "retract, hereby, everything I have said against the eminent Mr. G. P. Bezuidenhout, striking my mouth with the exclamation: 'You mendacious mouth, why do you lie so?' I declare further that I know nothing against the character of Mr. G. P. Bezuidenhout. I call myself besides a genuine liar of the first class. Signed A.

du Plessis. Witnesses, J. du Plessis, J. C. Holmes."—*Border Gazette*.

ONE of the well known yards of Phoenix has experienced a sea change and comes back to us from the Dark Continent in the following shape: "The King of Dahomey received an invoice of Krupp cannon not long ago, and conceived the idea of having them mounted on elephants' back for use in the field. With much difficulty this project was carried out, and at the next military review the King ordered that one of the guns be fired immediately in front of the royal position, first taking the precaution to place a couple of thousand prisoners where it was calculated the ball would strike, so as to judge the effectiveness of the shot. When all was ready, one of the biggest elephants was backed round and sighted. Just as the lanyard was jerked, however, the animal turned half round to reach for a peanut or something, and the shell took off the Prime Minister's head and knocked a hole as big as a sewer through the royal palace. His Majesty wouldn't care so much if the matter had ended there—as the minister wasn't very prime and the palace needed ventilation—but it didn't. On the contrary, the elephant, which had been stood on his head by the recoil, picked itself up in a fury and started in on the down grade ahead of his ticket. It upset the grand stand the very first rush, slung the Grand Chamberlain and Past Grand Carver Missionaries into the next street. It then jumped into the brass band with all four feet, and if it hadn't gotten the big drum over its head, so that it couldn't see, would probably have cleaned out the entire congregation. The king was not found until the next morning, and then, as he slid down out of a banana tree, he was heard to remark that there was only one thing needed to render his new artillery system an entire success—that was to get the enemy to adopt it."

GAMBLING is the chief pastime of the strangers in Hot Springs, and the leading industry of the town. —*Chicago News*.

## A MARINE KNOWS A GOOD THING.

A few days ago a marine called at the Seabury Pharmaceutical Laboratories, 21 Platt St., N. Y., and said, "Here is a dollar, give me 4 cakes of SEABURY'S HYDRONAPHTHOL SOAP. One of our officers bought a cake of it in Newport, R. I., a few days ago, and since using it says he will have no other soap." Price 25 cts.

## BIRTHS.

ALLEN.—At Fort Douglas, Utah, April 1, to the wife of 1st Lieut. S. E. Allen, 5th Artillery, a son—Terry de la Mesa Allen.

FESSENDEN.—At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., April 6, to the wife of Captain J. A. Fessenden, 5th U. S. Artillery, a son.

## MARRIED.

BENNETT-HAYDEN.—At Lincoln, Neb., April 4, Lieutenant CHAS. A. BENNETT, 3d U. S. Artillery, to Miss JENNIE HAYDEN.

MALINI-LEACH.—At St. Mark's Church, Florence, Italy, April 9, Signor IGINO MALINI, Captain of the 9th Bersaglieri, Italian Army, to Miss SUSAN GREBLE LEACH, of Philadelphia.

RAWSON-WADE.—At Philadelphia, Pa., April 10, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, by the Rev. Chas. D. Cooper, EDWARD KIRK RAWSON, Chaplain, U. S. Navy, to Miss ELEANOR WADE, daughter of the late Robert Wade, Esq., of England.

STRICKLAND-HARASZETHY.—At San Francisco, Cal., April 10, P. A. Engineer G. D. STRICKLAND, U. S. Navy, to Miss AUGUSTINE HARASZETHY.

TURNER-SULLIVAN.—At San Francisco, Cal., April 4, Lieutenant JAMES A. TURNER, U. S. Navy, to Miss HELEN SULLIVAN, daughter of the Hon. Frank J. Sullivan.

## DIED.

BRISTOL.—At Detroit, Mich., March 25, Mrs. CORNELIA M. BRISTOL, wife of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Henry B. Bristol, U. S. Army, retired.

COLT.—At Jacksonville, Fla., April 7, HENRIETTA L. COLT, widow of Joseph S. Colt, of Albany, N. Y., and mother of the wives of General A. McD. McCook and Surgeon C. C. Byrne, U. S. A.

GILLMORE.—At his residence, 147 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y., April 7, Brevet Major General QUINCY A. GILLMORE, Colonel Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

KING.—At Washington, D. C., April 7, after a short illness, Brevet Major General JOHN H. KING, Colonel U. S. Army, retired.

TAYLOR.—At Fort Bayard, N. M., March 29, in the 60th year of her age, of cerebral abscess, CATHERINE TAYLOR, mother of the wives of Captain H. M. Kendall and Lieut. E. E. Dravo, 6th U. S. Cavalry.

WILLIAMS.—At Baltimore, Md., April 8, Medical Director LEWIS J. WILLIAMS, U. S. Navy, retired.

WILLIAMSON.—At Newport, Ky., April 10, of apoplexy, E. MARY WILLIAMSON, widow of the late James T. Williamson, and daughter of the late Dr. J. C. Spencer, formerly of the U. S. Navy.

Three  
Black  
Crows

"There were three crows sat on a tree,  
And they were black as crows could be."  
"Alas," said one, "would I were white,  
Instead of being black as night."  
"Such foolish wishing," said his friends,  
"In disappointment often ends.  
But now, I smooth, to make you white  
Will be an easy matter, quite.  
We'll wash you well with FAIRY SOAP,  
And, when you're white, we fondly hope  
That while you wonder at the feat,  
Your happiness will be complete."

Behold him now as white as snow!  
"Wonder of wonders!" saith the crow.  
It FAIRY SOAP will make black white  
'Twill surely all the world delight.  
And mistress, mother, nurse and maid  
Will find themselves, I know, well paid  
In the use of FAIRY SOAP for all  
The household needs—both great and small;  
For dishes, babies, pots and pans,  
For dirty clothes and milkmen's cans—  
For woolen, cotton, dainty lace—  
For cleaning every dirty place.  
Soap that can make a black bird white  
Will make what'er is dingy, bright.

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Will pay for itself in one season, saving wear and tear on guns by having a secure place for them.

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RIFLES or CARBINES.

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"PNEUMONIA."

WHY NOT CALL THIS TERRIBLE SCOURGE BY ITS RIGHTFUL NAME?

(New York Telegram.)

Many a strong, well-built man leaves home to-day; before night he will have a chill and in a few hours will be dead! This is the way the dreadful pneumonia takes people off.

The list of notable men who are its victims is appalling.

It sweeps over the land like a scourge and destroys poor and rich alike.

Everyone dreads it. Its coming is sudden, its termination usually speedy.

What causes it? Pneumonia, we are told, is invited by a certain condition of the system, indicated if one has occasional chills and fevers, a tendency to cold in the throat and lungs, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, extreme tired feelings, short breath and pleuritic stitches in the side, loss of appetite, back-ache, nervous unrest, scalding sensations, or scant and discolored fluids, heart flutterings, sour stomach, distressed look, puffy eye sacs, hot and dry skin, loss of strength and virility.

These indications may not appear together, they may come, disappear and reappear for years, the person not realizing that they are nature's warning of a coming calamity.

In other words, if pneumonia does not claim as a victim the persons having such symptoms some less sudden but quite as fatal malady certainly will.

A celebrated New York physician told the Tribune that pneumonia was a secondary disorder, the exposure and cold being simply the agent which develops the disease, already dormant in the system, because the kidneys have been but partially doing their duty. In short, pneumonia is but an early indication of a bright diseased condition. This impaired action may exist for years without the patient suspecting it because no pain will be felt in the kidneys or their vicinity and often it can be detected only by chemical and microscopical observations.

Nearly 150 of the 740 deaths in New York city the first week in April (and in six weeks 781 deaths) were caused by pneumonia!

The disease is very obstinate, and if the accompanying kidney disorder is very far advanced, recovery is impossible, for the kidneys give out entirely, and the patient is literally suffocated by water.

The only safeguard against pneumonia is to maintain a vigorous condition of the system, and thus prevent its attacks, by using whatever will radically and effectually restore full vitality to the kidneys, for if they are not sound, pneumonia cannot be prevented. For this purpose there is nothing equal to Warner's safe cure, a remedy known to millions, used probably by hundreds of thousands and commended as a standard specific wherever known and used. It does not pretend to cure an attack of pneumonia, but it does remove the cause of and prevent that disease if taken in time. No reasonable man can doubt this if he regards the personal experience of thousands of honorable men.

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**PROPOSALS FOR QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.**—JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., March 17, 1888. SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, A. M., (for trial standard time) on Thursday, the 19th day of April, 1888, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this Depot, miscellaneous Quartermaster's Stores, such as wagon material, blacksmiths', wheelwrights', saddlers', and miscellaneous tools, iron, hardware, paints, oils, etc. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and to accept the whole or any portion of the supplies bid for. Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture, produced on the Pacific coast, to extent of the consumption required by the public service there. Blank proposals, specifications, and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished on application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be plainly marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores at Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana," and addressed to the undersigned, HENRY C. HODGES, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

**PROPOSALS FOR ANNUAL SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.**

**HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,** QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington, March 19, 1888.

**SEALED PROPOSALS.** In duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 31 day of May next for furnishing RATIONS, and until 12 o'clock M. of the 4th day of May for furnishing FUEL to the United States Marines, at one or more of the following stations, from the 1st July, 1888, to the 31st June, 1889, viz: PORTSMOUTH, N. H.; HARLESTOWN, MASS.; BROOKLYN, N. Y.; PHILADELPHIA AND LEAGUE ISLAND, AND, PA.; ANNAPOLIS, MD.; WASHINGTON, D. C.; NORFOLK, VA.; PENSACOLA, FLA.; MARE ISLAND and SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Sealed proposals will also be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 31st day of May next for furnishing SUPPLIES, consisting of CLOTHS, KERSEYS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, HATS, HELMETS, MILITARY STORES, BROOMS, BRUSHES, AXES, etc., to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., free of expense to the United States.

Sealed proposals will also be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 7th day of May next for supplying STATIONERY, to be delivered at the office of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., free of expense to the United States.

Specifications, blank forms of proposals, and all information can be obtained upon application at any of the stations named above, or at the offices of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and Assistant Quartermasters, 216 South 2d street, Philadelphia, Pa., and 615 Sansome street, San Francisco, Cal. This office reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and to waive defects; and bids from manufacturers of or regular dealers in supplies only will be considered. Bids accepted and contracts awarded subject to an appropriation by Congress to meet the expense. Proposals may be made for one or more articles, deliverable at one or more stations, and will be considered separately for each article and place of delivery. They should be endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS, FUEL, MILITARY SUPPLIES, OR STATIONERY," as the case may be, and addressed to

Major H. R. LOWRY,

Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps,

Washington, D. C.

**PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING.**—OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., April 1, 1888.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 10 A. M., May 1, 1888, for the necessary printing for Division Headquarters during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1888. Specifications and blank proposals can be had at this office. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Printing," and addressed to the undersigned, J. H. LORD, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster, U. S.

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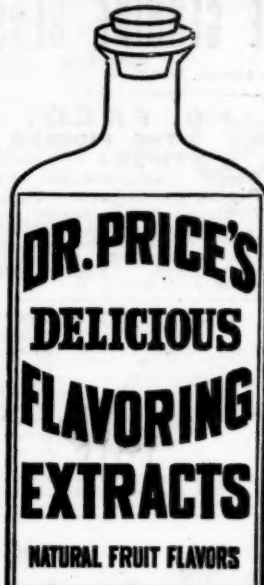
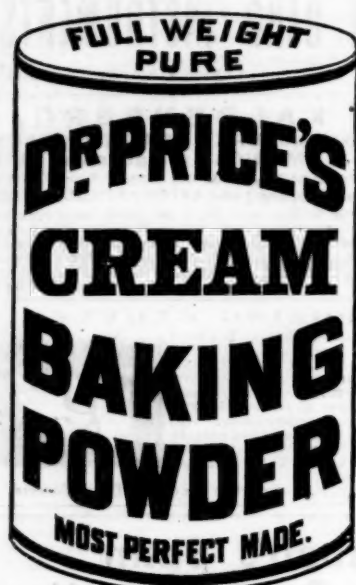
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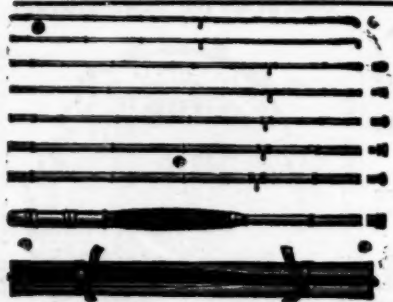
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